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BULGARIANS MUST QUIT, SAYS GREEK NOTE TO GERMANY

Can't Countenance Further Sojourn in Country Of Hereditary Foe

VENIZELOS RULES

King Dare Not Challenge His Least Act, Asserts Message to London

VOLUNTEERS MOVE

'Revolutionary Army' Off To Front; Cheers For Entente Powers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, September 24.—Important issues are said to depend on the German reply to the Greek Note, which, according to the newspapers, demands that the Bulgars shall evacuate Macedonia. It declares that Greek public opinion, the irritation of which is manifested by frequent revolutionary movements, will with difficulty countenance a further sojourn of Greece's hereditary enemy on Greek soil and a continuance of the outrages which that enemy are inflicting on Greek subjects.

It is officially announced that the Bulgarians, when retreating from Florina, compelled a company of Greek infantry to accompany them. The publication of this news, which will irritate the Greek people against the Bulgars, is a new departure.

Venizelos Wants Declaration.

New York, September 23.—The Associated Press correspondent at Athens has interviewed M. Venizelos, who gave a non-committal reply when asked whether he was going to Salonica to head the temporary Revolutionary Government. He said that he was awaiting the proposals of the Government with regard to Greece entering the war.

If King Constantine did not hear the voice of the people, the latter must devise what best to do. A long continuation of the present situation was intolerable. Greece had already suffered agonies from the internal hardships caused by this disastrous war, while a neutral estimated the Bulgarian incursion has cost Greece £8,000,000.

M. Venizelos depicted the sorry position of Greece after the war if she had not participated, whichever of the belligerents was successful, though he was confident of the victory of the Allies.

Revolutionary Army Marches

Salonica, September 22.—A battalion of the Greek Revolutionary Army paraded today, preparatory to leaving for the front. General Zimbrakakis addressed them, exhorted them to expel the invaders and called for cheers for the Allies.

A battalion of the Revolutionary Army has left for the front.

A British official communique reports successful raids on the Struma and Doiran fronts. Naval air-craft bombed some enemy transports at Drama, apparently with good results.

The Revolutionary Committee is issuing bonds and debentures exchangable against shares in State loans issued prior to July 1. Subscriptions may be received in Francs. The offices of the Treasury are in the French headquarters.

'Kingdom Only in Name'

London, September 23.—The Athens correspondent of the Daily Mail, in a message dated the 21st, says that the removal of the Greek censorship permits the truth to be told. The kingdom of Greece is only a name. Salonica, Thasos, Lemnos, Chios, Samos and Mytilene are no longer governed from Athens. Crete and the Cyclades are about to follow suit.

A proclamation of independence has been issued in the Epirus. The district of Larissa is biding its time and Phocis and Acatnania are wavering. Only Athens and the Peloponesus remain and Athens is placard-

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Japanese Demand Land Tax As Security for New Loan; Unreasonable, Premier Says

Would Open Way to Further Military Occupations; Position Now Is: 'No Loan, No Mines'

Special Cable to The China Press

Peking, September 25.—As the greater portion of the second reorganization loan of £10,000,000 will be subscribed in Japan, Mr. Odagiri, the representative of the consortium, has demanded a Chinese land tax as an additional security, under a Japanese inspectorate. This is very serious for China, because it means Japan's penetration into interior districts, where they will be followed by Japanese troops in case of Sino-Japanese incidents.

Premier Tuan prefers to sacrifice the proposed loan rather than accept this unreasonable demand, as the surplus of the salt revenue is considered sufficient for security purposes.

Three Agreements Signed

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, September 23.—It appears that three agreements were signed in connection with the Japanese loan. The first relates to the advance of five million Yen, the second concerns the mining rights of Hunan and Anhui, while, according to the third, if the consortium loan fails, the Asiatic Development Company will endeavor to raise a loan of eighty million Yen from Japan. If both fail, the mining concessions become null and void.

With reference to the mining concessions, it appears that the Hunan mines are already being worked by a company in which the Hunan provincial authorities are largely interested. Therefore, according to the agreement, in the event of the conclusion of the big loan, the Japanese will have to come to some agreement with the company, while, with regard to the Anhui mines, for which Sir Lister Kaye once held concessions, but which, up to the present have not been worked, the Japanese will apparently provide the capital and the Chinese will take a half share of the profits.

The mining rights depend upon the conclusion of the big loan, either with the quadruple group or with Japanese capitalists. The position may be summarised as, "no loan, no mines."

In the event of the failure of the big loan and the consequent loss of the mining rights, the advance of five million Yen becomes an independent loan, for which the Chinese Government must find suitable security. The representatives of the Asiatic Development Company, Mr. Honda, an ex-member of the Japanese Diet and Mr. Makayama, left Peking as soon as the agreement was signed.

Mr. Chang Yao-tseng, who recently tendered his resignation, owing to the denouncement of General Chang Hsun and others, has resumed the duties of Minister of Justice.

Offer New Privilege

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, September 25.—A secret conference was held in the Presidential Palace, last Friday, the loan question, the impeachment of Ministers by Parliament and the Hsuchow conference being discussed.

According to the Peking Jih-pao, the Chinese Government will offer to the Japanese Syndicate which has arranged the loan of five million Dollars the privilege of buying up half the amount of Chinese cash coins for melting, instead of granting mining securities in Hunan and Anhui.

The Parliament has been informed by the Cabinet that the Japanese loan agreement will be revised and therefore Parliament has withdrawn its impeachment bill.

The foreign bankers have inquired of the Chinese Government about the conditions of the Lee, Higginson and Co. loan. Afterwards, they started negotiations about the big loan, which probably will not be concluded before the end of this year.

The Princes of Inner Mongolia will hold a conference in Changchun, together with representatives of the administration of Fengtien Province, in October 1. Questions referring to Inner Mongolia will be discussed. Prince Na Yen-tu will attend the conference as special delegate of President Li Yuan-hung.

The majority of both Houses of Parliament is in favor of the proposal to extend the parliamentary session to June next year.

Tong Shao-yi has made the proposal to appoint Hu Han-min, former Tutu of Kwangtung, as Chinese Minister to Tokio. He further suggests that Wellington Koo (Ku Wei-te), Chinese Minister to Washington, should be transferred to Europe and replaced by Fen Tse-yu, former Chief of the Bureau for Investigating Merits.

Can't Pledge National Products

Peking, Sept. 23.—The Eastern News Agency reports:—The Central Govern-

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Rumania's Artillery Well Trained and Equipped

Rumanian Field Piece and Gun Crew

Rumania, the latest entrant in the titanic struggle in Europe, entered the war against the Central Powers with the best equipped and trained army of any of the Balkan States. With a population of about 7,000,000, she had an army of more than 600,000 well-trained men, ready to take the field. The high state of preparation which the Rumanians had reached is shown by the fact that they were engaged in a battle in less than 24 hours after the declaration of war on Austria.

Germans Seize And Detain Dutch Ships; Capture Chelmsford

Remove French and Russian Escaped Prisoners from British Who Had Been Interned

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 23.—The Germans have seized the Dutch steamer Prins Hendrik (1,968 tons) and taken it into Zeebrugge.

Thirty-four passengers were taken off the mail-boat, after which the steamer was allowed to proceed.

The passengers on the Prins Hendrik who have been detained by the Germans include French and Russian prisoners of war who had escaped from Germany, ten Britishers interned at Groengen, who were on their way to England on a month's furlough and also British and Belgian couriers.

A Berlin telegram states that the German naval forces in the North Sea, on the night of the 21st, brought the Great Eastern Railway s.s. Chelmsford into Zeebrugge.

The Hague, September 24.—The Germans have seized a Batavier liner and taken it into Zeebrugge.

55,800 Germans Captured Since July First in Allies' Great Offensive on Somme

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, September 24.—The official communique issued on Friday evening reported: The total of the prisoners captured by the British and French since July 1 exceeded 55,800, of whom the French took 34,050.

Two isolated operations were carried out north of the Somme today. A fortified house near Combles was surprised and captured, the German defenders, numbering one hundred, surrendering and several trench elements farther east were captured, together with forty prisoners.

The communique yesterday afternoon reported: North of the Somme, the day was relatively quiet. Our out-posts advanced to the edge of Combles and discovered numerous enemy corpses around. South of the Somme, there was lively artillery fighting.

The communique in the evening reported: There was a fierce artillery duel on the Bouchavesnes and Bellot sectors, in the region of the Somme, but no infantry action. In the Vosges, the enemy attempted to attack south of Sainte Marie Pass, but were driven back to their trenches, after a lively fight with bombs.

The communique this afternoon reported: Our artillery was active north of the Somme. The enemy replied feebly.

Disperse German Attack

An attack made by the Germans at Bois L'Abbe Farm and south of that point was dispersed, numerous dead being left on the field. We easily repulsed German attacks at Pepper Hill and south-east of Thiaumont.

The communique this evening reported: There is nothing important, apart from an artillery duel south of the Somme and east of the Meuse.

The improvement in the weather in the region of the Somme has been immediately followed by fresh successes round Combles, while counter-attacks delivered by the Germans in the region of Le Priez Wood and Rancourt were entirely unsuccessful. The French heavy artillery threw an effective curtain of metal between the enemy and their objective, while machine-guns and our 75s added to the inferno.

In their first attempt to cross No Man's Land, the Germans soon wavered and then stopped dead. The next moment, they had beaten a retreat back to their trenches, leaving a large proportion of their effectives in their track. A second attempt had also been frustrated, the French fire pinned the enemy to their trenches.

'Callous Indifference'

According to the special correspondent at the Somme of La Liberte, the loss sustained by the Germans in their futile counter-attacks on Wednesday was enormously heavy. Never before has the German High Command displayed such utter and callous indifference to the sacrifice of their human material. Six divisions were engaged on a front of five kilometers and battalion after battalion was flung into the melee.

When the first was mown, a second replaced it; when the second was cut to pieces, it was the turn of the third. The battle did not stop until at least 30,000 of the enemy had been put out of action, which means six men per meter of front.

A very highly placed French officer said: "Our object being an essentially methodical destruction of the enemy's formations, the battle just fought constitutes one of the greatest successes since the beginning of the Franco-British offensive."

Le Petit Parisien states that the French have captured twenty-seven villages since the offensive began and the British thirteen, that is, a total of forty villages, all of which were strongly fortified by the Germans. The German Headquarters Staff leaves the people in complete ignorance of the severe checks sustained by the German forces, but German military critics no longer deny the gravity of the situation on the Somme front.

Haig Pushes Forward

London, September 24.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported on Friday evening: There has been heavy reciprocal artillery fighting. Isolated actions improved our positions. We pushed forward detachments in several directions.

There was great aerial activity yesterday. Two enemy machines were destroyed in the course of fighting and another forced to descend damaged.

The communique yesterday afternoon reported: South of the Ancre, yesterday evening, we made a further advance east of Courcelette, on a front of half-a-mile, capturing a strongly fortified system of trenches and taking some prisoners. West of Mouquet Farm, the enemy made a counter-attack at nightfall, with

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2 MORE ZEPPELINS DESTROYED DURING RAID OVER ENGLAND

Twelve Engage in Attack Across Wide Area, But Do little Damage

30 PEOPLE KILLED

Over 100 Injured; Enormous Crowds Cheer as Blazing Airships Fall

DOWN 45 FOKKERS

Allies' Airmen Successful Everywhere; 500 Mile Trip To Bomb Essen

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 24.—Official.—A number of hostile air-ships visited the east and south-east coast of England tonight. Bombs were dropped in various places.

A Zeppelin has been brought down in flames in the south of Essex. Another fell near the coast of Essex. Twenty-two of the crew were captured.

The casualties are twenty-eight persons killed and ninety-nine injured. These casualties were in the London area. Detailed reports of the casualties and damage have not yet been received.

Two New Zeppelins Felled

The two raiders brought down in Essex were both large and of the new pattern. Fourteen or fifteen air-ships participated in the attack. The south-eastern, eastern, east midland counties and Lincolnshire were the principal localities visited.

The attack on London was carried out by two air-ships from the south-east, between one and two o'clock this morning and one from the east, between twelve and one o'clock. Aeroplanes were sent up. Bombs were dropped in the southern and south-eastern districts.

The attack on the outskirts of London was beaten off by our anti-aircraft defences.

A later official message said: The air-raid did slight damage in the provinces, except at one town in the east Midlands, where two persons were killed and eleven injured. Some damage was done in the Metropolitan area, but it was not of military importance.

Small Houses Damaged

A considerable number of small dwelling-houses and shops were demolished or damaged in the Metropolitan area and there were a number of fires. Two factories were injured, some empty railway-trucks destroyed and the permanent way slightly damaged in two places.

It is estimated now that twelve air-ships participated in the raid.

Messages from correspondents at various points between London and the coast of Essex describe the delight of the spectators at the destruction of an air-ship.

At one o'clock this morning, gun-fire brought the people from their houses to points of vantage, whence they watched an air-ship proceeding eastward, held by concentrated search-lights. Shells were bursting in very close proximity. The gun-fire ceased and a profound silence ensued.

Then a red spark was visible and soon flames were seen creeping along the top of the air-ship, till it became a mass of flame. Before the final crash, the air-ship stood bolt upright and then dashed to the ground head foremost.

London Watches Crash

The cheers of the crowds spread towards London, where the incandescent cigar-like object was remotely visible.

The Zeppelin raiders were, apparently, not so near London as in the raid on the 3rd, since the firing of guns heralding their approach at midnight was fainter, but observers on roofs and bridges were treated to the magnificent spectacle of shrapnel bursting around a Zeppelin somewhere in the remote outskirts. The spectacle was short-lived, as the Zeppelin, finding the reception too hot, made off and the cannonade quickly died off.

Distant flashes in the sky indicated that the conflict had not finished and,

NEW YORK THREATENED WITH GENERAL STRIKE

Following Ban On Membership, Unions Put In Ultimatum Expiring On 27th

Reuter's Service

New York, September 23.—Owing to employers refusing to permit subway, elevated and surface employes to join unions, practically every union in New York has ordered the suspension of work on the 27th. If this order is carried out, a thousand factories and mills will be shut down and vehicular traffic and work in the docks will cease.

CANADIAN CASUALTIES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Ottawa, September 22.—Official.—The casualties of the Canadian forces up to August 31 were: Killed or died, 8,644; wounded, 27,212; missing 2,005.

Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Hongkew Recreation Ground this afternoon, beginning at 5.30 o'clock:—

1. March, "Soldiers in the Park" Monckton
2. Overture, "Maritana" ....Wallace
3. Waltz, "Dreaming" .....Joyce
4. Selection, "Cox and Box" Sullivan
5. Song, "As When the Snow Drift" ..... Thomas
6. Selection, "The Bohemian Girl" ..... Balfe

A. de Kryger, Conductor-in-charge.

CARRANZA DESERTERS JOIN VILLA'S BANDITS

1,000 Ex-Soldiers Follow Brigand Leader In Raid On Chihuahua

Reuter's Service

Washington, September 22.—1,000 of Carranza's soldiers joined Villa when the latter made a raid on Chihuahua on Saturday.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. Sept. 26
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirano M. Sept. 26
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Sept. 28
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Sept. 30
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Asia Oct. 6
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru Oct. 7
Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador ....Oct. 8
For Europe, via Suez:—
Per P. and O. s.s. Sardinia Oct. 2
Per M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat Oct. 6
Per P. and O. s.s. Novara Oct. 16

Mails to Arrive:—

The French mail of August 20 was due at Hongkong on September 25, and here on September 29. Left Haiphong on September 23 per M.M. s.s. Cordillere.

The English mail of August 24 was due at Hongkong on September 25, and here on September 29.

The American mail is due here on October 5 per T.K.K. s.s. Nippon Maru.

The French mail of September 3, is due at Hongkong on October 9, and here on October 13. Left Colombo on September 23 per M.M. s.s. Magellan.

Hongkong Will Raise $3,000,000 War Loan

Straits Settlements, Too, Decide To Issue Five Per Cent Bonds

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Hongkong, September 23.—Mr. A. Bonar Law, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has approved the flotation of a local loan for $3,000,000, guaranteed by the Government of Hongkong, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum and repayable in from five to twelve years, at the option of the Government. The whole amount will be given by Hongkong to the Imperial Government for the purposes of the war.

Singapore, September 24.—A Government war loan in the form of local bonds bearing interest at five per cent per annum will be issued shortly in the Straits Settlements.

The Weather

Cloudy or overcast, but rather fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 80.4 and the minimum 68.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 69.8 and 64.8.

an hour later, observers in the city saw a small, cigar-like object on the horizon to the east burst into incandescence. It was not a vivid flame lighting up the heavens, as on the 3rd, but the onlookers did not doubt that it was a flaming Zeppelin and cheered enthusiastically. Some waited in case there might be other victims, but, as there was no further disturbance of the peaceful, starlit sky, they returned to their beds in the highest spirits.

Allies Account for 45 German Planes in Raids

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, September 24.—Describing air-raids into Germany, a French official communique says that Warrant-Officer Baron, accompanied by a bombardier, left on Friday evening and dropped three bombs on the military establishments at Ludwigshafen. Continuing, they dropped bombs on an important factory at Mannheim, where a fire and several explosions resulted and returned safely.

There were fifty-six aerial fights on the Somme front. Ten hostile machines were forced down.

We bombed the Forest of Hauthulst, the stations at Finsepehy and Rosel, the railways south-west of Combles, the aerodrome at Hervilly, a motor-depot north-east of Soissons, the military establishments at Ludwigshafen and the factory at Mannheim. Yesterday, Warrant-Officers Tarascon, Levoir and Darme brought down their sixth, tenth and eleventh machines respectively and Lieutenant Deullin his seventh.

There were again aerial battles on most of the front yesterday. A score of enemy aeroplanes were brought down.

There were twenty-nine aerial fights in the region of the Somme. Four enemy aeroplanes were brought down, two on fire, three were badly hit and fell disabled and four were compelled to descend in their own lines. Six enemy machines were brought down between Chaulnes and the Avre, one on fire.

A Fokker was felled, on fire, north of Chalons and another seemed badly hit. An enemy aeroplane, riddled at close quarters, came down at Pepper Hill, near Verdun. A Fokker nose-dived to its own lines, east of St. Mihiel.

A French pilot chased a German twelve miles over the enemy's lines in Lorraine, killed the passenger and forced the machine to descend. Another machine came down in the Forest of Gamecy. Two enemy machines dived abnormally to their own lines, in the Vosges, after fights with our pilots.

Two French aeroplanes dropped twelve bombs on Essen and returned safely after a flight of 500 miles. Seven aeroplanes dropped fifty bombs on the factories at Rombach and Thionville.

A Zeppelin appeared near Calais, but retreated from our furious bombardment without dropping any bombs.

London, September 24.—There was very great aerial activity on Friday. Fifty of our machines made a very successful raid on an important railway junction, doing much damage, destroying two ammunition trains and causing many violent explosions. Equally successful raids were made on enemy railway works, sidings, aerodromes and other points of military importance.

There were also many fights in the air. Three hostile machines were destroyed, five others driven down damaged and many others broke off the fight and were seen to descend steeply. Five of our machines are missing.

Five raids were made today by our air-men on railway-stations and enemy communications, with very damaging effect. Five hostile machines were destroyed in the air-fighting yesterday. Two others were driven down damaged. Five of our machines are missing.

Cantor Ber Levithin in Shanghai

Cantor Ber Levithin will be the preacher at the "Oheil Moisha" Synagogue, 42 Whangpoo Road, on the forthcoming Jewish Holidays. He is the possessor of a magnificent voice and the Committee of the Synagogue are to be congratulated on their success in obtaining the services of a preacher of his known talent. Those who attend will have the pleasure of hearing one of the best preachers who have ever come out to the East. Cantor Ber Levithin has officiated at some of the largest Synagogues in England, France, Russia and Germany. The services will be held in the new Synagogue which was opened last Saturday.

Bulgarians Must Quit, Say Greeks

(Continued from Page 1)

ed with such appeals as: "Draw the sword of kings, or abdicate!"

The Athens correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, in a message sent yesterday, says that the Greek Fleet has been ordered to surround the cruiser Averoff, which is suspected of preparing to proceed to Salonica to join the revolutionists.

A declaration made by a courtier, which is given prominence in the newspaper Asty, says that he and other opponents of the Liberals are hastening to join the revolution, because of the treason at Kavalla. Such statements go unpunished.

Dare Not Challenge Venizelos

The King's authority is almost gone and even an entrenchment has been thrown up to protect the palace at Tatoi. The King dare not challenge the least act of M. Venizelos and, if the latter chooses to leave and lead a separate Government elsewhere, there are none to oppose him.

The crux of the whole trouble is that King Constantine, at the beginning of the war, promised the Kaiser he would not intervene and has mistakenly clung to his word.

It appears that the Note presented by the Allies in June demanded the formation of a business Cabinet to replace the pro-German Gounaris administration. When M. Calogeropoulos and his associates succeeded M. Zaimis, they had the hardihood to announce that they were a political Cabinet. They subsequently withdrew this, but the Entente Ministers ignored both the assertion and retraction and referred the question of recognition of the Cabinet to their Governments.

Allies Angry with Cabinet

Meanwhile, the Cabinet, disquieted, has been issuing all sorts of statements meant to reassure the Entente. There has been a growing anger in the British and Russian press recently over the equivocal attitude of Greece, particularly in view of the well-known pro-Germanism of the Cabinet. The Times today denounces the "Cabinet puppets and intriguers with accomplices lurking in the shadow of the throne" and says that this dangerous state of things must be ended.

A British official despatch from Salonica reports:—On the Struma front, the river was crossed at three places. Jeviman, which was on fire, was occupied, the enemy being driven before us. We met with strong opposition when attacking Kardz-Kovbala.

A counter-attack from Nevelyen was entirely dispersed. Our naval and field-artillery successfully bombarded the enemy's trenches east of Neohori. Our patrols were very active on the Doiran front, where conditions were unfavorable, owing to mist.

Paris, September 23.—A French official despatch from Salonica states that bad weather is hindering operations.

On the left bank of the Struma, the British attacked strong detachments of Bulgarian troops north of Kopriva and toward Lake Tahinos. Violent counter-attacks made by the Bulgarians on our left wing were repulsed, with heavy losses.

The Servians progressed north-west of Kajmackalan.

55,800 Germans Captured on Somme

(Continued from Page 1)

great violence, but were driven back by our fire, with heavy losses.

There was considerable hostile artillery activity during the night on many parts of the battle-front. East of Bethune, our artillery exploded an enemy ammunition dump.

British Improve Position

General Haig reported in the evening: South of the Ancre, we continued to improve our position, pushing detachments forward in places into the enemy's advanced trenches. During a bombardment of one section of the enemy's front, yesterday, ten hostile gun-pits were seen to be destroyed, fourteen others severely damaged and five ammunition pits blown up.

Our artillery today caused a big fire in a village much used by the enemy for supply and transport.

General Haig reported this afternoon: South of the Ancre, there was artillery activity on both sides. The enemy's trenches were entered east of Neuville St. Vaast and prisoners taken.

The communique this evening reported: South of the Ancre, three enemy attacks west of Les Boeufs were repulsed, with loss. There was active artillery fighting at many points of the front.

Falkenhayn's Economy

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters in France reverts to the statement issued by General von Falkenhayn, the German Chief of Staff, ordering economy with munitions. He quotes a passage forbidding unnecessary firing, which says that reprisal bombardments must be reduced to the lowest limits and efforts must be made, even where there is necessity for bombardment, to attain the object in view with only the expenditure absolutely necessary for tactical purposes.

It urges that, in case of barrage fire, the guns shall be fired in series, allowing each to cool. It seems that the quality of endurance of Krupp's guns does not compete with that of the British ordnance. Reuter's correspondent dwells on the thunder of our guns, which do not have to economize.

General von Falkenhayn urges good observations, without which to fire would be to waste ammunition. Seeing that the Germans have been driven off practically the whole of the high ground between Thiepval and Fiers and that the German aviators seldom venture among ours, it is difficult to understand how this will be carried out.

Severe Fighting

Reuter's correspondent, in a message dated the 20th, says that the Germans, in the past twenty-four hours, delivered several heavy counter-attacks in an attempt to re-capture the positions they have lost. They were generally repulsed, but got home in one or two cases, severe fighting resulting.

They gained entry again to Courcelette and the trenches between Fiers and Martinpuich. Our artillery dropped a terrific barrage in the rear of the Germans, to cut off their retreat and to prevent them bringing up re-inforcements and supplies. Then the British infantry attacked, driving them from all their temporary recoveries, with sanguinary losses.

The weather continues bad and the rain has converted the battle area into a sea of mud, but, as the result of ceaseless work on road-making, the Boches will not have much respite from our ceaseless cannonade.

Japanese Demand Land Tax Security

(Continued from Page 1)

ment has wired to General Feng Kuo-chang and Tsi Yue-lin, the Military and the Civil Governor of Kiangsu, to the following effect:—

For whatever official purposes, no foreign loan can be raised by placing any national products in security for the loan. In case any such loan is concluded without the recognition of the Central Government, such loan will not be redeemed and the persons concerned will be punished by the Central Government.

Chang Hsun Seizes $300,000

Nanking, September 23.—In a telegram from Salt Commissioner Liu at Lianghuai it is reported that General Chang Hsun has sent a deputy to Yangchow to commandeer $300,000 of Salt Gabelle. Therefore General Feng Kuo-chang and Tsi Yue-lin, the Military and the Civil Governor of Kiangsu, have instructed the Salt Commissioner to report on the same direct to the Peking Government.

Ku Ao, one of the leading Monarchists under Yuan Shih-k'ai, is now at Hsuchowfu in Kiangsu and serving under General Chang Hsun as chief secretary and is arranging for the conference at Hsuchowfu of the so-called leagued provinces.

General Feng Kuo-chang, the Military Governor of Kiangsu, has wired to General Chang Hsun, the Military Governor of Anhui, and Chang Yao-tseng, the Minister of Justice, that the dispute of the two Changs will become detrimental to the national welfare of the state, for General Chang Hsun demands the dismissal of Chang Yao-tseng, while Chang Yao-tseng demands to be cross-examined with General Chang Hsun in a court of justice about the charge made against him by General Chang Hsun.

PAN-GERMANS LEAGUED TO DEPOSE CHANCELLOR

Bethmann-Hollweg's Opposition To U-Boat Operations Develops Political Crisis

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 24.—A great political crisis is slowly developing in Germany. There is no doubt that the Pan-Germans are doing their utmost to overthrow the Imperial Chancellor.

The crisis is the sequel to the publication of the correspondence between Admiral von Tirpitz and Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, showing that the latter is opposed to the ruthless submarine warfare favored by the Pan-Germans.

Mr. Lampard, Rubber Magnate, Ends Life

Distressed At Son's Death In Battle, Commits Suicide With Gun

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 24.—Mr. Charles Lampard, of Messrs. Harrisons and Crosfield, the well-known rubber magnate, was found dead from a gunshot in his head, at his mansion in Sussex, yesterday. He had been very distressed by the death of his son at the front.

Hongkong Is Refused More Representation

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Hongkong, September 23.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies has refused the petition of the British residents of Hongkong for greater representation on the Executive and Legislative Councils.

BRITISH TRADE BANK

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 22.—Official.—The committee of inquiry into the best means for providing financial facilities for British firms after the war, particularly with respect to the financing of large contracts overseas, recommends a bank to be called the British Trade Bank, to be constituted under Royal Charter, receive Government assistance, cooperate with merchants and manufacturers, possibly accept risks upon joint account, be a center syndicate for operations and consider transactions which other banks are not prepared to undertake alone.

The bank should have an information bureau to investigate schemes, record the status of foreign firms and obtain the earliest intelligence of new business openings. It must also have young and vigorous agents everywhere.

Lancs. Cotton-Weavers Ask Increased Wages

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 23.—Lancashire cotton-weavers have asked for a ten per cent increase in wages. Probably a smaller increase will be granted.

PORTUGUESE SUCCESSES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Lisbon, September 24.—Official.—The Portuguese column which crossed the Rovuma River at Nhich has occupied Tahidia, capturing a naval gun. The main column has captured Tokoto and seized the war-material abandoned by the enemy, the barracks at Misomba and a factory lower down the Rovuma.

Capetown, September 23.—Official.—The Portuguese continue to advance northwards in German East Africa. They have occupied several enemy positions.

AFTER-WAR DECISION IN S.S. TUBANTIA CASE

International Committee Will Inquire; 'Humiliating,' Says Nieuwe Courant

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, September 23.—It is officially announced that the Dutch Government has agreed to refer the case of the torpedoing of the Dutch mail steamer Tubantia to an international committee after the war. The Nieuwe Courant describes the decision as humiliating to Holland.

HON. R. STANHOPE DEAD

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 23.—Killed: Captain the Hon. Richard Stanhope, brother and heir of Earl Stanhope.

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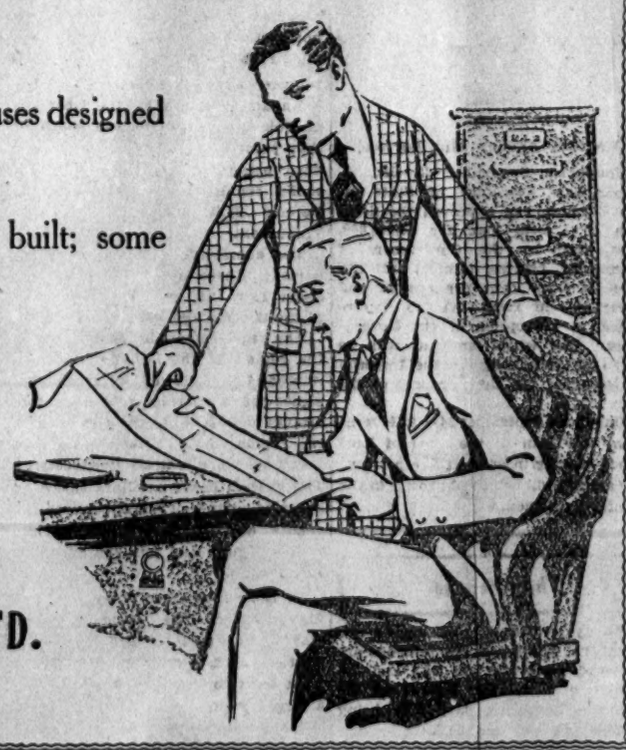

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Aspects of Submarine War Against Merchant Vessels

Professor Munroe Smith of Columbia Discusses the Legal Status of Captain Fryatt's Execution

By Munroe Smith

(Professor of Roman Law and Comparative Jurisprudence at Columbia University)

In executing the Captain of a British merchant vessel (Captain Fryatt) for an alleged attempt to ram a German submarine, and in seeking to justify this execution, the German authorities assume:

(1) That submarines may legitimately by used to visit, search, and capture merchant vessels; and

(2) That a merchant vessel menaced with capture by a war vessel has no right to defend itself.

Neither of these assumptions is justified by the rules of existing international law.

(1) For the use of submarines against merchant vessels, whether to prevent carriage of contraband goods or blockade running by neutral vessels, or to capture enemy vessels, there was at the outbreak of the present world war no precedent. This is frankly recognized by German diplomatists. In a memorandum submitted to our Department of State by the German Ambassador at Washington on March 8, 1916, it is said that the submarine was "a new weapon, the use of which had not been regulated by international law." From this premise Count Bernstorff draws the amazing conclusion that, in choosing this weapon to prey upon the enemy's commerce, Germany "could not and did not violate any existing rule."

As a matter of fact, in using this new weapon against merchant vessels, Germany has continuously disregarded established usage and violated existing rules. Leaving out of account its claim that it was entitled to sink enemy merchantmen without warning—a claim which was based in part on the risk which the submarine must run in giving warning, but mainly on the right of reprisal—it has violated internatonal usage and law in every case in which a German submarine has captured an enemy merchantman. According to established internationaal practice, a captured vessel is to be put in charge of a prize crew and is to be taken into one of the captor's home ports, there to be condemned or released by a prize court. Exceptionally, indeed, where this procedure is impossible, the captor is entitled to destroy the captured vessel; but in such case he is bound to make adequate provision for the safety of its crew and of any passengers. In using the submarine for the capture of merchantmen, this exception, which formerly confirmed the rule, has displaced it and has become the rule.

Because of its own limitations, its small size and its vulnerability, the submarine is obliged to destroy every vessel it captures. Even if the captor's home ports be open, a submarine cannot furnish a prize crew; nor can it safely convoy its prize to a home port, because it cannot effectively protect it against recapture. What is more serious, in destroying its prize it cannot make proper provision for the safety of the captured noncombatants. The best it can do for them is to leave them on the high sea in open boats, without regard to the distance from land or the state of the weather. In its use of the submarine against merchant vessels, Germany, as Count Bernstorff remarks, "only took into account the peculiarity of the new weapon." It left wholly out of account the limitation imposed upon the use of the older weapon, the cruiser, because it could not use the new weapon under these limitations. The new weapon cannot do the work to which it has been put without disregard of humanity and violation of law. For this reason, the use of the submarine against merchant vessels is inadmissible, and the attempt of a submarine to visit or capture a merchantman is not a legitimate act of war.

(2) In denying the right of a merchantman to defend itself against a submarine, the German authorities not only assume that submarine war vessels are entitled to do anything that supermarine war vessels may do, but they flatly disregard the existing rules of international law applicable to merchant vessels. It is well settled that a merchantman has the right to defend itself against threatened capture. In so doing, it of course takes certain risks. It becomes a combatant, and it may be sunk in the combat. If captured, however, its officers and men are to be treated as prisoners of war.

It is contended by the German authorities that these rules grew up under conditions which no longer exist; that they have become unreasonable and should be regarded as obsolete. They were established when piracy was rife; they were perpetuated during the period when privateering was admissible; in recent times, when merchantmen are threatened with capture only by regular warships, these rules have not been invoked or applied. The merchantman's right of resistance has been extinguished by nonuse. In the place of these obsolete rules of sea warfare, the Germans would set the opposite rules long established in land warfare. On land civilians may not defend themselves against regular military forces. Francstireurs, guerrillas, snipers are not entitled to be treated as soldiers. They may lawfully be shot, not only in combat, but after capture.

The German reasoning is undeniably logical. The arguments advanced might well be addressed to an international conference for the revision of the laws of maritime warfare. Even there, however, they might not prove convincing. In such a conference it would, of course, be pointed out that, if sea warfare is to be assimilated to land warfare, privately owned ships should be exempt from capture and destruction unless they carry contraband or seek to break through a blockade. It would also be maintained that the use of submarines against merchant vessels is not to be recognized or tolerated. And it might well be argued that the abandonment in modern times of the right of the merchant vessel to resist capture by a supermarine warship has been due to the hopelessness of efficient resistance; that "the peculiarity" of the submarine, namely, its fragility, has again changed the situation, and that the ancient right of defense may well be maintained when a merchant vessel is threatened with destruction by this "new weapon."

In using submarines against merchantmen and in treating resistance by a merchantman as guerrilla warfare Germany is endeavoring to remodel the existing code of naval warfare in its own immediate interest, and by its own sole authority. In the society of nations the State which assumes to be a law unto itself puts itself out of the law.

VULCAN PASS HEIGHTS SEIZED BY AUSTRIANS

Admit Reverse in Carpathians Near Bresza; Marwitz Halts Mass Attacks

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.—Vienna, September 21.—South of Petroseny, we occupied the heights on both sides of the Vulcan Pass. Near Hermannstadt and on the Transylvanian eastern front, there were only vanguard skirmishes.

In the Wooded Carpathians, the enemy continued their tenacious attacks against the army of General von Kirchbach. Near Bresza and east of the Pantyre ridge, our advanced front was pushed back somewhat.

Otherwise, all enemy attacks failed. The Hungarian reserve battalions, under the command of Colonel Wapp, especially distinguished themselves. On the Narayovka, all enemy efforts remained fruitless.

On the front of Colonel-General von Terszvansky's army, the allied forces commanded by General von der Marwitz were again attacked by Russian masses. The enemy's attacks, as always, culminated in the reckless sacrifice of the attacking troops, which were driven forward in deep columns, in the midst of which Russian guards also fought. Only east of Ezuchy the struggle is not yet decided, but, otherwise, the enemy were repulsed everywhere, under the heaviest losses.

Official Bulgarian telegram.—Sofia, September 20.—The combats around Florina are developing favorably for us. Our strong counter-attacks, under co-operation with our cavalry, drove back the enemy, causing them severe losses. The plain is covered with dead enemy soldiers.

We captured an officer and eleven men of a Russian cavalry brigade and 100 men of the 175th French infantry regiment. We also took two machine-guns.

Violent enemy attacks against the height near Kaimahschalan failed, the enemy suffering heavy losses. In the Moglena valley, the situation is unchanged. East and west of the Vardar, there was artillery activity.

Our artillery successfully bombarded the railway station of Turn-Severin. The battle in the Dobrudja continued most strenuously. The enemy maintained the strongly fortified position.

Sofia, September 21.—The situation with the troops around Florina and Kaimahschalan remains unchanged. A Russian attack against the height north of the village of Armeniu failed. The enemy's battalions were repulsed in disorder.

In the Dobrudja our troops fortified the conquered positions.

Queen Charged With Instigating Rumania To Break Neutrality

Most Germans Arrested Immediately Declaration of War Had Been Made

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports: Berlin, September 20.—A German, who returned from Bukharest with the German Minister reports: "During Sunday, when war was declared, most of the German citizens were arrested before noon, among them the physician Dr. Fischer, a man much older than sixty years. The merchant Gelas, who resisted arrest, was brought away in chains.

"A Protestant clergyman was arrested while on the way to a wedding. The telephone and electric wires in all German houses, including the German Legation, were cut by the Rumanians. The enthusiasm in the streets was principally created by young men, well supplied with Russian money.

"The war was principally instigated by the Queen, who, after the Crown Council, drove in an open automobile through the streets of Bukharest, with a radiant face."

Rumanian papers report about the Zeppelin attack on Bukharest that the facade of the War Office was completely destroyed. Another bomb hit the house occupied by the Russian military attache. The paper Epoea is astonished about the excellent knowledge of Bukharest and exact bombing displayed by the Zeppelin.

Take Jonescu moved to a house in the north-eastern quarter, which is inhabited by the poorer working class, because he was afraid to remain in his former quarters. During their recent attack, the German aeroplanes only dropped a few bombs. One grenade of a Rumanian anti-aircraft gun caused terrible destruction in the Strauda de Helena.

Sofia papers report that the Russian army in the Dobrudja brought with them a whole brigade of Russian officials who were intended for the administration of the Bulgarian cities the Russians wanted to conquer. These officials, however, were made prisoners and are now employed sweeping the streets of the same cities for which they had been destined.

The Rumanian paper Darmineatur writes: "The Government prepared the war during 25 months, but forgot the principal object, the protection of the strategically important southern frontier. The Rumanians waited two years, but, at the decisive moment, they commenced too early, so that the country is led into a crisis instead of to an easy triumph.

"Parliament must be assembled, as the nation has no more sufficient faith in the Government. This year, the crops are bad. Corn is rotten, wheat is scarce, even for our own consumption."

JOINT AUSTRO-GERMAN PARLIAMENT SESSION

Members to Meet at Salzburg To Discuss Politics Of Common Interest

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

The Deutsche Ueberseedienst states:

Berlin, September 20.—A meeting of German and Austro-Hungarian members of parliament, for the discussion of political questions of common interest, will take place in Salzburg.

The bursting of the dam of the Weisse Desse, in Bohemia, resulted in the death of 26 persons, while 30 others suffered bodily harm.

The British have confiscated the entire mail carried by the American liner Frederik VIII.

The official statistics show a further decrease of infant mortality in Berlin, where, during the month of July, the deaths of children below one year of age amounted to only 11% of all deaths, while the rate in July, 1915, was 18%. The improvement is attributed to the cool weather and the perfection of public hygiene for children gained during the war.

The following subscriptions have been made to the fifth war loan:

	Million Marks
Verband deutscher Versicherungsanstalten for Angestellte.	60
Westpreussischer Landwirtschaftlicher Verband	20
Sparkasse Niederbarnim	12
Sparkasse Bielefeld	7
Mannesmannrohren-Werke	80
Sparkasse Zweibrucken	5
Sparkasse Frankfurt	8

The Schlesische Landwirtschaftliche Genossenschaft subscribed 50 million Marks to the fifth war loan.

The Reichsbank publishes the following weekly statement of September 15.

	Million Marks	Against preceding week
		plus
Gold reserve	2470.0	0.5
Commercial papers and treasury bills	7554.0	411.0
		minus
Circulation of notes	6878.0	296.0
		plus
Private deposits	3466.0	588.0
Gold reserve covering circulation of bank notes	35%	against 34%

The money borrowed by loan banks against security decreased by 16 million Marks to 2.122 million Marks.

German papers comment upon the temporary stopping of the English steel works in the Cleveland district, where several thousand workers have been locked out for several weeks. According to the British Review, this is due "to the reparation of the blast furnaces and machines."

The papers point out that such reparations are bound to create astonishment, when made at a time when the steel works are running under high pressure and in view of the fact that the stocks of pig iron in Cleveland at the end of August were 19,000 tons, against 140,000 tons before the war. The British Review apparently ignores the fact that the reparations were most probably due to the destruction caused by Zeppelins, which showed the greatest activity in Middlesborough.

The Berliner Tageblatt welcomes the foundation of a German Chamber of Commerce at Buenos Aires.

It is reported from Amsterdam that a French cruiser, while inspecting the Dutch steamer Koningin der Nederlande, arrested a Dutch citizen without giving a reason. The family of the arrested man has informed the Dutch Foreign Office.

A report from Warsaw states that the former Norwegian Ministers, Sigurd Ibsen and Bjoernsen, have arrived there for a several days' visit.

Germans Will Intern Greeks at Goerlitz

Say 'Kidnapped' Corps Consists Of 400 Officers and Six Thousand Men

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports: Berlin, September 21.—The 4th Greek army corps, consisting of 400 officers and 6,000 men, will be lodged at Goerlitz, the officers in boarding houses and hotels, the men in barracks.

It is reported from Constantinople that soldiers of the Russian Caucasian army have mutinied, owing to the want of victuals. Several officers, among whom was a regimental commander, were killed.

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Queries About The War

The Beginning of the War

J. H. Garner.—The European war was begun by Austria-Hungary's declaration of war against Servia. Russia thereupon clearly threatened to make war on Austria, and ordered partial mobilization. Germany, asserting that the mobilization was aimed at herself as well as Austria, demanded that the Tsar demobilize his army. This the Tsar refused to do unless Austria withdrew her threat against Servia. Austria refused to yield, Russia refused to demobilize, and the Kaiser declared war on Russia. This at once involved France as the ally of Russia, and the invasion of Belgium brought England in to fulfill her treaty pledge to defend the neutrality of Belgium. There are conflicting claims as to the state of diplomatic negotiations of peace, when Germany declared war on Russia. The Allies claim that the Kaiser acted at the very moment when conversations between Petrograd and Vienna had been practically assured by Sir Edward Grey's intercession. All the Kaiser's diplomatic efforts were directed toward confining the war to Austria-Hungary and Servia.

War Declarations

Bertrand E. Whitney.—Will you kindly give the number of declarations of war issued by each nation in the European war to date and thereby settle a controversy as to which nation has issued the greatest number?

Great Britain, Germany, and Austria have each made four declarations of war. This is the largest number for the present war. Great Britain is the only nation involved which has in every case issued the declaration of hostilities. The list is as follows:

Great Britain declared war on Germany, Austria, Turkey, and Bulgaria.

France declared war on Austria, Turkey, and Bulgaria.

Russia declared war on Bulgaria.

Italy declared war on Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria.

Servia declared war on Germany and Turkey.

Montenegro declared war on Austria and Germany.

Japan declared war on Germany.

Germany declared war on Russia, France, Belgium, and Portugal.

Austria declared war on Servia, Russia, Belgium, and Japan.

Turkey declared war on Russia.

British July Losses

M. M. Kayton.—What is the casualty record of British officers in the month of July in all fields?

A statement issued on July 31, put the number at 7,084 officers.

Gorizia and Verdun

A. G. B.—Gorizia is considered a stronger defensive position than Verdun. The Austrian town not only has a river before it, but is surrounded by heights which had to be taken before the city could be held. Both to the north and south were very strong positions, from either one of which a foe could be flanked. On the east Verdun front the French fight with a river at their backs, a dangerous position. Such strength as Verdun has is due to the elaborate works constructed there, but it was found early in this war that steel and concrete, such as were used at Forts Douaumont and Vaux, cannot hold out against the fire of heavy guns.

Enemy Aliens

H. P. Who enjoyed the greater freedom during the three months following the outbreak of the war, German subjects in Great Britain or the British subjects in Germany?

German subjects in Great Britain. It was not until after the Lusitania was sunk that England adopted her present stern measure with enemy aliens.

Is Citizenship Lost?

R. S. Boardman—Does an American enlisting in the Canadian Expeditionary Forces lose his American citizenship, and, if so, can he be re-established?

It was taken for granted by a great many American citizens who have enlisted in the Canadian Forces that they would not lose their citizenship in the United States. But in the case of a man from Detroit, who came back from the European war wounded, having joined a Canadian regiment, the German element in his home town brought up the issue of his citizenship having become forfeit through his act, and the additional pont that, as he was wounded and could no longer make his livelihood, he should be deported as an alien. The case is now pending in the United States courts.

U. S. Passengers on Foreign Ships

H.—Is there a law which provides that if an American citizen takes passage from one port of the United States to another port of the same country in a foreign owned vessel he is liable to a heavy fine?

Section 2 of the act of February 17, 1898, provides that no foreign vessel shall transport passengers between ports or places of the United States, either directly or by way of foreign ports, under a penalty of $200 for each passenger so transported and landed.

Money for the Allies

A. L. Willson—Please advise me what you think the entirely best division to make of a fund of $500 to help the sufferers from the European war and for the Allies' side. I am always afraid the Belgian relief helps Germany by allowing her to steal more from Belgium. This fund is from my personal, hard-earned funds and I wish to make no mistakes, but help the most.

For an American, the most effective, surest way of helping the Allies in a way that every dollar will account for the most, and assure that the Germans will not get any of them, is to send money to the Clearing House for War Relief, Clyde A. Pratt, 40 Wall Street, New York City.

The greatest need on the part of non-combatants, women and children, who are literally starving every day by tens of thousands, is in Poland, The agency for that relief is the Polish Victims' Relief Fund, 33 West Forty-second Street, Mr. Gorski, Secretary. You may also send your contribution to the American Red Cross, 130 East Twenty-second Street, New York City, with the stipulation that all of it be used for the Allies.

Austria-Hungary and Military Service

S. Farco.—Will you please answer the following question:

I was born and lived in Hungary; when I reached the age of 21 I was called to the army for three years. I served in the army one year and then deserted the army, and have come to United States in the same year, (1910). I was admitted to the American citizenship in May, 1916.

Now as an American citizen in case that I should go back to Hungary could they punish me for deserting from the army?

Or could they force me to join the army again?

The information given below is believed to be correct, yet it is not to be considered as official, so far as it relates to the laws and regulations of Austria-Hungary. A naturalized American citizen formerly a subject of Austria or Hungary may be arrested and punished under the military laws only in the following cases: (1) If he was accepted and enrolled as a recruit in the army before the date of emigration, although he had not been put in service; (2) if he was a soldier when he emigrated either in active service or on leave of absence; (3) if he was summoned by notice or by proclamation before his emigration to serve in the reserve or militia and failed to obey the call: (4) if he emigrated after the war broke out. A naturalized American citizen of Austrian or Hungarian origin on arriving in his original country should at once show his passport to the American Consul, or at least to the local authorities; and if, on inquiry, it is found that his name is on the military rolls he should request that it be stricken off, calling attention to the naturalization treaty between this country and Austria-Hungary published in 1871.

First Six Navies of the World

Joseph Marino.—Will you be so kind as to publish the first six leading nations of the world in so far as strength in navy is concerned?

The navies of the world rank as follows: Great Britain, Germany, the United States, France, Japan, and Russia.

New Chief of Greek Staff Is Pro-Ally

GENERAL MOSCHOPOULOS

Gen. Constantine Moschopoulos, commander of the Greek troops in the Salonica District, who has been appointed chief of staff to succeed Gen. Deusmanis, a pro-German, is strongly pro-Ally. His appointment, according to experts on Balkan diplomacy, means that Greece is about ready to take the field against the Central Powers.

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Harrison, F. J.	73	
Hollamby, S. H.		100
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Hood, E. R. Mrs. (1st Payment)		10
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Ritchie, W. W.		300
Ritchie, W. W. Mrs.		100
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Smith L. Satchwell Dr.		250
Smith, W. E.		25
Summers, M. E.		15
Thomas, F. D.		10
Thomson, J. G. (1st & 2nd Payments)		200
Turkey, T. W. T.		100
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If you are exhausted and breathless through anaemia, remember you need stronger blood. If your ailment is indigestion, your stomach has lost "tone" because of too little blood to help it do its work. Again, if you are a victim of nervous exhaustion, it is because your nerves are not being fed with sufficient rich red blood. So the quickest way to become well is to provide your system with new blood.

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Therefore, if you begin Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People today, you will make your blood a source of strength, and thus take the most direct and safest road to good health. Get a supply now from your chemist, or direct from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, one bottle $1.50, six bottles $8, post free.

Free.—"The Blood and its Work" describes blood disorders and simple home treatment. Write for a free copy to the above address.

Shipping Bulletins

The steamer Innamincka, which is being handed over to a Hongkong buyer, was sold in January last by the Adelaide Steamship Company, but a permit to remove the vessel from Australia was withheld till the present. The steamer was offered to the Wheat Board to be employed in the transport of the grain harvest, but was considered unsuitable. Her services were also offered to the Navy Department and for the carriage of sleepers to the Northern Territory Railway, and was declined for the same reason. As apparently nobody wanted the vessel in Australia, it was decided that she might be handed over to the Hongkong buyer. The Innamincka is a vessel of 2501 tons gross, and was bulit in 1890 by Messrs. Napier, Shanks and Bell at Glasgow. Her length is 305 feet, breadth 40 feet, and depth 19.8 feet.

• • •

The N. Y. K. report: The recent opening of a New Zealand line by way of Sydney and Melbourne by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha with the s.s. Akita Maru has largely enlivened the export trade of Japan with Australia. Outward as well as homeward goods are abnormally abundant at present.

• • •

The General Managers of the Douglas Steamship Company, Hongkong, have declared a final dividend of 2% for the year ending June 30, 1916, and a bonus of $8.00 per share to shareholders, and will write off $92,150.55 for depreciation of steamers and properties of the company and transfer $78,000 to the reserve fund, subject to confirmation at the general meeting to be held today, September 26.

• • •

The C. M. s.s. Kungping, now plying between Bangkok, Swatow etc., on a six months time charter, will be shortly returning to Shanghai. Her charter expires on October 1.

• • •

The s.s. Lienhua, after staying quite a while in Shanghai to have her engines repaired, has now been overhauled and left Shanghai on Sunday for her destination—the Chungking and Ichang rapids.

THE 'HSIN YU' CASE

Vice-Minister of Navy Coming to Shanghai for Hearing

The Hsin Yu case is still unsettled, while the families of those who went down with the steamer have lodged a complaint against the Captain of the cruiser Haiyung for sinking the steamer and causing the loss of lives. It may also be recalled that some foreign employees of the China Merchants' S.S. Co. were also drowned and their widows have been endeavouring to secure compensation from the Chinese Government. In order that the truth of the case may be fully ascertained a Naval Tribunal will sit in Shanghai with Vice-Minister Tsao Chia-hsiang as Judge. The Admiral is leaving for Shanghai at an early date.—*Peking Gazette.*

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- - Sporting - - News - -

Ring Anecdotes

"Strange how boxing enthusiasts of today overlook little George Dixon when the world's greatest fighters are mentioned," said Patsy Haley to a New York sports writer recently.

"There was the greatest of them all. He had everything that Gans, Fitz, Attell, Corbett, or any of them ever had, and more. He was a great thinker and a wonderful general inside the ropes. He could hit like a lightweight. What made his work all the more remarkable was that he was always being pitted against men who outweighed him by many pounds. He met all the larger fellows who developed into lightweights, and he fought them when they were young and full of ambition, too. I think he should be rated as high as the men I have mentioned. You wouldn't find Tom O'Rourke forgetting "Little Chocolate" if he were to name the greatest fighter that ever entered the ring."

Haley tells an amusing story of his encounter with Terry McGovern in Chicago.

"I fought Terry in New York in 1899," said Haley. "He knocked me out in eighteen rounds when I thought that I was winning easily. I was fully convinced that I could whip the terrible one if I ever got a second chance. Well, I got it in Chicago. He was to box two men there at Tattersall's, two men I suppose in order that the public would get some chance to see Terry in action. Well, I was one of the two. The other fellow was known as 'Turkey Point' Smith. Well, we sat in the dressingroom and 'Turkey Point' was moaning because fate and chance had drawn him into a ring with 'Terrible' Terry McGovern. I got tired of it and said:

"'See here Smith. You want to buck up your courage. This Terrible Terry isn't half as ferocious as his name. I fought him eighteen rounds in New York a few months ago and I tell you that all he has is a wild swing. Any chump can duck that. Just to show you that I'm not afraid of him I will go out there and take him on first. You come on out and watch me take him. Why it's a cinch.' Well old Turkey Point came out and saw your noble Patsy perform against the Brooklyn terror. The bell rang and out we walked. Terry fiddled a bit and I stepped about like a dancing master. Wasn't I the proud and haughty thing though. Suddenly he came at me like a little fury. You know he never knew where one of his punches was going to land. He just put his head down and belted away.

"Well he came. His head was down and I stepped back a pace to steady him for a left. Wingo, comes his right. I saw it but I couldn't get my fool chin out of the way in time. It landed right on the point and down I went. They told me afterwards that I turned completely around in the air before I hit the floor. Poor old Turkey Point, sitting among the spectators saw it all. I had lasted less than a minute. They had to cart him to the ring for his turn. They brought me into the dressing room. I suddenly remembered Turkey Point. I must see him demonstrate for the customers, so I went out to look things over. The bell rang and he started—back. I never saw a fellow move so fast—backwards—in all my life. Terry was after him like the very wind. Turkey Point did back flips, cartwheels, broad jumps, hop, skips and jumps until we grew dizzy following him. Finally Terry nailed him. He went down like a dead man but he was better than I was. He lasted three rounds."

China's Salt Revenue Is Heavily Increased

According to the Returns of the Salt Administration the total receipts from Salt Revenue for the 1st and 2nd quarters this year (commencing from the 1st of January to the 30th of June) greatly exceed the amount originally estimated in the Budget. The figures of the Budget for the current year were estimated at $74,701,365, but the receipts for the first two quarters in the Returns amount to $51,820,000, and it is expected that the receipts for the second half year will be still better. The following is the list of the estimated amounts of salt consumed in the various districts:—

	Piculs.
Changlu (Chihli)	1,750,000
3 Eastern Provinces	2,395,000
Shantung	980,000
Liang Hwai	3,675,000
Ho Tung	500,000
Liang Che	695,000
Fukien	1,000,000
Hwai Peh	910,000
Sung Kiang	335,000
Szechuen	990,000
Liang Kuang	1,300,000
Hupeh and Anhui	1,520,000
Yunnan	290,000
Ichang nd Shasi	515,000
Total	16,950,000

HALT IN DOBRUDJA

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Bukharest, September 22.—An official communique reports: There were minor engagements in Transylvania. The enemy in the Dobrudja ceased to retreat and fortified themselves. The Rumanians put to flight a number of units on the enemy's right wing.

Salonica, September 24.—Official.—A telegram states that the Serbs co-operating with the Russo-Rumanian forces in the Dobrudja inflicted heavy loss on the Bulgars and captured eight guns.

SAYS SALONICA ARMY WAS OVERESTIMATED

Greek Observer Thinks Hellenic Army, When Mobilized, Protected the Allies

By Adamanthiosth Polyzoides

New York, August 28.—Those familiar with the Balkan situation are not astonished by what is now happening in Greek Macedonia. For the last six months both fronts had been preparing for such an emergency. During the entire period preceding the attack the allied armies in Salonica were continuously strengthened, while a veil of secrecy covered the movements of the German and Bulgar preparation.

To those who saw the allied forces in Macedonia they did not seem to be first-class troops. The majority of them consisted of French and British colonial contingents, and when this was suggested it was justified on the ground that all first-line troops of the Allies were needed in France and Flanders.

In numbers and military value the Servian Army has also been overrated. One month ago these troops were little over 60,000, with an additional 15,000 to 20,000 men fit only for auxiliary service. Taking into account nearly 400,000 French and British troops, the entire allied force in the Balkans was never, until the arrival of the Russians and Italians, above 450,000 men.

An allowance of from 70,000 to 100,000 must be made to cover the ample commissariat, supply, and communications service. These soldiers, however, work away back behind the lines, and cannot be considered as fighting units. Were there any more troops needed on the allied Balkan front? The fact that Italian and Russian forces were sent thither seems to give an answer to the question, and the further fact that Greek and Rumanian participation seems to be more than ever desired further confirms the statement.

Now, we do not know the strength of the Italian and Russian contingents sent to the Balkan front, but they must be such as to force Germany to renew her earlier appeals to Vienna and Constantinople for the sending of more troops against the Allies. Turkey, however, and Austria turned a deaf ear to Berlin on this score some time ago, and it is improbable that now when they have their hands full in Hungary, Galicia, and Armenia they will think of partaking in the new Balkan enterprise to a large extent than they have done up to the present.

"The Allies in Macedonia have the benefit of numerous infantry, supported by fine field artillery. What they lack, however, at least what they lacked up to five weeks ago, was adequate mountain formations, which seem to be of the first importance in a rugged and broken country with the most wretched roads of the whole peninsula. Some Portuguese artillery reached Salonica lately, and in conjunction with the excellent field pieces of the British and French, it may be said that the Allies can look forward with confidence in case of a serious drive to the north.

Bulgars Familiar With Ground

To the advantage of their foes lies another important factor which must not be overlooked. The Bulgarian Army, which forms the chief effective of the opposing force, has a thorough knowledge of the ground, on which they fought in two successive wars. Every parcel of land is known to them, every hill and stream is carefully mapped, and what is more all the population northward is a friendly population. Their supply and ammunition bases are not restricted to one port or two, as is the case with the Allies. The whole of Bulgaria lies behind them, with a friendly Turkey on one side and Austria on the other.

However, a continued offensive on all points with no time left the Bulgarians to breathe was what brought the victory of King Constantine in 1913. In Greece it is believed that the result will be the same today, if similar tactics are to be enforced.

Germany, no doubt, was aware of this situation when she carefully avoided any clash with the Allies on the Balkan front during the last six months, and the fact that the latest offensive did not originate in the Bulgar-German lines may be taken as an indication that the Teuton supreme command never was overconfident of success in case of a general clash with the Allies encamped in Greek Macedonia. The attack came from the Servian troops, acting in unison with the French and British forces.

And now the one big question for every Greek looms bigger, and demands an answer: Will Greece get into the fight now and help the Allies crush once for ever the traditional foe?

Had the Hellenic Army been mobilized, as it had been for nine months, it is doubtful whether it would have resisted the temptation to assault the Bulgars from all sides. But then it is obvious that had the Greek Army been mobilized, this general clash on the Balkan front would never have come. Germany knew that should the Bulgar Army attack in force the Greek lines, no power would be sufficient to keep the Hellenic troops from jumping at the throat of the invader, and that is why Berlin used all its diplomatic tact in avoiding a Greco-Bulgarian conflict. That is why all Bulgarian-Macedonian troops were taken from the border and stationed along the Rumanian frontier, while the troops facing the Hellenic forces were made up of any other but Macedonian soldiers.

To Germany Greek mobilization was a continuous danger. And yet it was from the Entente that the order for an immediate demobilization of the Greek Army came two months ago, when their ultimatum was delivered at Athens.

The Allies in this instance acted under the impression that the Greek Army, as disposed in Macedonia, constituted an immediate danger for the allied troops, inasmuch as a junction with the Bulgars and Germans was very easy on the side of the Greeks. That this assumption was contrary to all the dictates of military science, never seems to have occurred to any of its propagators; but the Greek Army has the moral satisfaction of knowing that no military authority of the Entente force ever gave the weight of its signature to the preposterous and anti-Greek allegation.

What Greek Mobilization Did

Greek mobilization for the last nine months, at the rate of $300,000 daily, together with the other incidental expenses for requisitions, chartering of steamers, and transport of troops and materials, has cost more than $100,000,000, and the Allies in Macedonia have been the only ones to reap the benefits afforded them by the guard kept by the Hellenic troops on the Bulgarian border, while the Entente forces were in all safety preparing and organizing in Macedonia, entirely immune from any attack. It is true that explicit orders were always given to the Greek Army in Macedonia to withdraw from such positions as were being occupied by either of the belligerents, and it was in accordance with these orders that the Kara-Bournou and Dova Tepe forts were left to the Allies, while Repel was suffered to pass into the hands of Germans and Bulgars.

Notwithstanding these facts, however, there is no doubt, and present events make it certain, that should the Bulgarian and German invasion continue further south into Greek territory, the time for the eventual entrance of Greece into the war on the side of the Entente would be considerably shortened.

REBELLION IN SUMATRA GROWS MORE SERIOUS

Rebels Increase Every Day; Punitive Expedition Postponed As Troops Lacking

Reuter's Service

Amsterdam, September 24.—The Soerabaya correspondent of the Handelsblad telegraphs that the insurgents in Sumatra attacked Major Ott, who was in command of sixty policemen, at Moeratebo. Two policemen were killed and 15 wounded. The insurgents lost heavily.

A message to the Telegraaf from Weltevreden states that the insurgents in Sumatra twice attacked Moeratebo, but were repulsed. The Europeans are safe in the fort.

A message to the Telegraaf from Batavia states that the disorders in Djambi, in Sumatra, grow more serious. The rebels are increasing in numbers every day.

Owing to the lack of a sufficient number of troops, the expedition to the region of the Tungkal River, where the whole population is in armed revolt, has been postponed. The Resident of Djambi has asked for a battalion of troops to be sent as re-inforcements.

The Weltevreden correspondent of the Telegraaf states that there was a panic at Djambi, in Sumatra, on the 22nd, owing to a rumor that there were rebels in the neighborhood of the town. The Europeans took refuge in river-boats, under protection of the fort. The Chinese shut their shops.

Dutch troops immediately entered the town and occupied the public buildings and streets. The night passed quietly and there was no attack.

KITCHENER FUND

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 22.—The Kitchener memorial fund is now over £300,000.

Referendum Passes Australian Senate

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Melbourne, September 23.—The Senate has passed the Referendum Bill. An amendment was inserted allowing naturalised enemy subjects whose sons are serving with the Australian forces to vote in the Referendum.

An anti-conscription campaign was inaugurated at the Town Hall, today. The chief argument is that the men may possibly be needed for home defence.

The executive of the Australian Workers Union, the most powerful union in the Commonwealth, has suspended its president, Mr. Spence, for supporting conscription.

MURDER AT SWATOW

Swatow, September 18.—There was a sad occurrence on Saturday night, the 16th inst., shortly after 10 o'clock, when the house of the Harbor Master's Assistant was entered by some ruffian or ruffians, who shot the said assistant, Mr. Bulbroke, in a vital part of the body. Mr. Bulbroke was asleep at the time. He got up immediately, but his assailant had made good his escape.

The wounded man had the presence of mind to hail a ricsha and get conveyed as quickly as possible to a medical man. An operation was performed, but the bullet, which remained in the body, could not be traced, and the patient succumbed about 3 o'clock on the following afternoon. As assistant he performed his duties satisfactorily, and was respected by his fellows. His murderer has, so far, made good his escape.

The reason for this foul deed is still a matter of conjecture. Recently a good deal of opium smuggling has been carried on in the port, and Mr. Bulbroke had much to do in suppressing it. That he thereby incurred the enmity of the smugglers is an obvious conclusion to arrive at, and may prove to be the real cause of this cowardly act.

Certain classes of Chinese are past-masters in the art of intimidation and in trying to forward their illegal schemes and have their revenge by recourse to methods of this kind.—*H. D. Press.*

COL. E. W. BENSON SLAIN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 22.—Killed: Lieut.-Colonel E. W. Benson, son of the well-known actor-manager, F. R. Benson.

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WEATHER

Cloudy or overcast, but rather fine weather in our regions. Rough sea in the Formosa Channel and on the northern parts of the China Sea.

MARRIAGE

RANGEL-RIBEIRO: On September 23rd at St. Joseph's Church, Shanghai, by the Rev. Father Bornand, Marianne, widow of the late C. A. Ribeiro of Singapore, to Antonio M. O. Rangel, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Rangel, of Shanghai.
(Singapore and Manila papers please copy.)
11117-S-26.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, SEPTEMBER 26, 1916

The Rumanian Signal

(New York Times)

THERE has been no "Allied drive" in the Balkans. What there has been is a great game of diplomacy, not yet ended, the inside of which is not yet revealed. The fighting has been almost entirely that of a Bulgarian attack on Greece, hardly opposed at all except by Greeks, coincident with a readjustment of Anglo-French positions which have moved them to the northward; and this also has met with little real opposition. At the proper moment, when the diplomatic game has reached that point, Italy declares war on Germany, Rumania issues her declaration, and the Russian line confronting Bukhovina is suddenly lengthened by hundreds of miles without a battle. At the moment when the air is full of rumors that Bulgaria is being invited to detach herself from her German alliance, Bulgaria finds herself between two fires. "The nippers are gripping" Bulgaria, and the northern nipper is Rumania and the southern nipper is the Salonica Army, now composed of the forces of England, France, Russia, Italy, and Servia. An Associated Press despatch from Washington says:

"The entry of Rumania was hailed with expressions of satisfaction at the Allied Embassies, where officials made predictions of important developments in the Balkans within the next six weeks, affecting Bulgaria's continuance with the Teutonic Allies."

Let us take a glance backward to see how these things relate themselves to what has been going on since the failure of Germany's last effort, the attack on Verdun. The task the Allies then set themselves, as anyone can see now, was the hammering of Austria into the condition in which she now lies. This was preliminary to the great events which began on Sunday. The design was to get Austria into that state described by pugilists as "groggy." The Russians made no real attempt to invade Austria, only to bang and hammer her into weakness. Brussiloff would strike first at one point and then at another; where he seemed, to those who were expecting a great and final drive, to have opened a good lead, he would unaccountably drop it and strike somewhere else. His blows were those of a boxer, first here, then there, until his opponent was exhausted, blind, and reeling.

Meanwhile Germany must be prevented from giving any help to her ally, so the great attack on the line of the Somme began in the west. All along there have come intimations from the western front that even this gigantic battle was not the real western drive, that that was to come later. We can see why, now; the great western advance is to come after the destruction of Austria; the aim of the present one is to hold Germany's hands while Austria is beaten down.

The capture of Gorizia by the Italians was the first sign of the change in the campaign; Austria had been hammered to the required extent, had become groggy, and now the real movement to crush her was about to begin. Rumania's entry into the war was prepared long before it was formally announced. Now that she has made it, the line confronting the Austrians in Bukhovina is lengthened, without a battle, the whole distance of Rumania's border, and it now extends around Transylvania. The Salonica Army, increased now by the addition of soldiers from five nations instead of three, could join forces with it and extend Brussiloff's line to the sea if Bulgaria did not lie in the way. How long will Bulgaria lie in the way?

This is not Bulgaria's war, anyway, the Allies have whispered to her, and her own people, historically pro-Russian, are not unlikely to say the same thing. What they have been saying to her while she watched Rumania making her arrangements to enter the war we can only guess; all we know is that while Rumania was making those arrangements, while that impressive array of Russians and Italians was coming in to join the many flags at Salonica, Bulgaria began an advance on Greece, began marching toward the very territory she had always coveted. That advance has met with no such opposition as the great army at Salonica should be expected to offer. Who in the camp of the Allies cares what becomes of Greece? She has played fast and loose with them, is even a potential enemy. The only way Bulgaria can now get anything out of this war, which never was her war, is to get it at the expense of Greece. The Allies have made little pretense of resisting her in this; what resistance will she make when they move forward into Servia? What has been going on at Sofia?

The six weeks of which the diplomats in Washington speak may prove to be the great weeks of the war, the decisive weeks, whether Bulgaria's "continuance with the Teutonic Allies" is broken or not. The campaigns, east and west, have been preparatory to these weeks, have been leading up to them, clearing the way for them. Austria is groggy, and the movement to finish her is about to begin. If Bulgaria makes it easy for the Allies to re-enter Servia, the actual invasion of Austria can begin at any time; if she does not, it cannot be long delayed. The day when Rumania entered the war was one of the great days of history.

The Japanese Loan

The Peking Gazette says: From an authoritative source we are informed that, although the proceeds of the $5,000,000 Japanese loan have been paid into the Yokohama Specie Bank and are at the disposal of the Chinese Government, the Cabinet at a meeting on Thursday decided not to touch the money until the issue raised by Parliament in connexion with the loan is settled. The Asiatic Development Company has intimated its readiness—in view of the powerful opposition from Hunan and Anhui—to exclude the mines in those provinces from the transaction, provided the authorities will not interfere with the company's collection and exportation of copper cash throughout the provinces.

We have to warn the Government against any modification of the loan agreement in this sense. Instead of being faced with the opposition of two provinces, the Government will be denounced by the entire country. And in this event it is difficult to see how the Cabinet can avoid resigning in a body. If the Japanese are not willing to release the mines unconditionally, let them be told to take back their money which lies untouched at the Yokohama Specie Bank. This action can give rise to no diplomatic question, since the transaction has been repudiated by both the Japanese Legation and Mr. Odagiri, the Japanese representative in the Consortium.

The agreement—although signed by the Minister of Finance and countersigned by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce—is in law absolutely inoperative until it is confirmed by Parliament. We hope there will be no further wobbling on the subject: the proper and only course is abundantly clear.

In this connexion a report, in responsible Chinese circles, states that Dr. Chen Chin-tao, the Minister of Finance, suggested the reference of the agreement to Parliament before its execution, but he was overruled by the rest of his colleagues. If this is correct, the public criticism of Dr. Chen Chin-tao will have to be modified.

'The Union of Provinces'

The Peking Gazette publishes the following "Regulations of the Union of Provinces"—the cabal against Parliament supposed to include the Tuchuns of anywhere from 7 to 13 provinces—but at the same time discredits the formation of any such Society, voicing its belief that the whole story of the plot is a baseless fabrication:

1. The aim of the Union is to strengthen national defence, consolidate the influence (?) and to support the Central Government.

2. The Union is organised for the purpose of preventing the desperadoes from monopolising the powers of the Government. If Parliament should, under any pretext, create disturbance or take up an unconciliatory attitude towards the provinces, the Union will meet and consider a plan to make a united fight (in a punitive sense) against Parliament.

3. When it is absolutely necessary to use military force for the protection of the country (State), one person will be elected by the united provinces concerned to direct the military operations.

4. The person so elected shall be considered the Senior of the Union. All affairs shall be settled by discussion and the Senior of the Union shall enforce and announce the decisions so made.

5. General Chang Hsun is elected to act as the leader. In important affairs he shall act as arbitrator. In cases where there is no time to consult the provinces concerned, he may use the names of the provinces but he must notify the latter by wire after such an expedient has been resorted to.

6. When it is necessary to hold a meeting to discuss matters, the provinces concerned shall send delegates to the meeting. The place of meeting shall be decided as and when occasion arises.

7. Any party acting in a manner calculated to damage the unity of the country or impose unreasonable demands on the Government shall be treated as a public enemy.

8. If any province or administrative area, not included in the Union, should act in such a manner as to oppose the Central Government or destroy the general peace and order, the province and administrative areas of the Union shall assist the Central Government to subdue the same.

9. For the purpose of upholding the principle of impartiality, the provinces concerned shall boldly speak out for and protect the party offended if any party should try to overthrow or defame the same by seizing hold of pretexts for the purpose of satisfying personal grudge.

10. The provinces of the Union shall fight unitedly against any party trying to destroy this Union or in any way lessening the influence of the same.

11. The provinces and administrative areas concerned shall raise suitable sums of money to meet the expenses of the Union.

12. The above articles contain only the main principles of the Union. More articles may be added after discussion from time to time as necessity arises.

Correspondence

Blackmailers and Swindlers

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir.—I wish to take the advantage of the correspondence columns of your paper to call the attention of the Settlement Police to a notorious and immoral element in the native community, the bands of swindlers, who have proved a terror to the peace and good order of the Settlement and a menace to the morality of the native community generally. There are two such bands in the Settlement, each composed of about five hundred persons both male and female. Their main business is to levy unlawfully a certain fee on every new shop on its opening day. Failure to pay this fee on the part of the shop would make it liable to extortion and molestation so long as the shop exists. Their other business is to abduct girls of respectable families and to keep gambling dens of deceitful nature.

There are a head and a number of sub-heads, who exercise a controlling power over the other scattered about places of amusements, such as the Loong Fei Bridge, New Recreation House, Lu Wei Lu, etc., where they enjoy a privilege of being admitted free of charge. This privilege is granted to them by the proprietors of these amusement houses because otherwise these members would injure their business by placing bombs in some part of their buildings.

Being a resident of the Settlement and interested in the public welfare, I take liberty to call the attention of the Municipal Police to the matter, to which most of the crimes of the Settlement are attributed.

Trusting the importance of the matter will be my excuse for asking for some space in your paper and thanking you in advance.

Yours truly,
INTERESTED.

Too Much Watchful Waiting

Mother (to battered son)—Willie, how often have I told you to stop before fighting and count up to a hundred?

Battered Son—That's what I did, but Charlie Jones's mother only told him to count ten.

Consul-Captain's London Chat

Special Correspondence of The China Press

London, August 25.—Do you know the river from, say, Putney Bridge to Kew? I've had a run up this week and was greatly struck by the change from pre-war times. I wandered with an old rowing man down the towing path from Putney and we called to mind many a dear fellow of by-gone days. Most of them are now "somewhere in France" pulling their weight in a bigger thing than a best boat.

Here and there one saw pairs and fours but they were mostly manned by the "old 'uns" and the gentleman who hurled insults at you through a megaphone under the impression that he was teaching you how to row was not in evidence. One remembers the feeling of power when the "steady, forward all, swing" came and the boat began to travel, and one also calls to mind the joy felt at having an "easy" after a fast burst, the rage which filled one when having pulled the whole of your side of the boat from the Soap Works to Thornycroft's you heard the loud voiced coach shout "Now then two, put some work in it; do you think you're a ruddy passenger?"

• • •

It is curious how some men see omens in the most casual things. I lunched yesterday with a man who like myself had visited "India's coral strand" and our talk turned to Eastern things. When we looked round for the waitress she was in a sort of cupboard arrangement between the dining room and the kitchens and I remarked: "Oh she's in the Almirah" (using the Hindustani word for a cupboard). To my surprise my friend said: "By jove! there's a horse running today called Almirah. I must back it; it's a tip." And he promptly wired his investment. The sequel was that Almirah won the first race at 40 to 1 and I dined with him last night to celebrate.

• • •

The wonderful weather continues and all those who can have left London's hot streets and are wallowing in the joys of either the seaside or country. It is very funny this year to see the way people are learning to look after their own luggage; porters are scarce and it is quite a common sight to see passengers pushing their own luggage to the trains, but they are getting "trained up" to shift for themselves.

When London years ago started "tubes" and the underground was "electrified" I remember what a difficulty there was in teaching the public to "get a move on" and slow and deliberate old gentlemen used to get left on the platform hurling curses at a train which was probably half way to the next station before they realized they had missed it.

• • •

In spite of the heat wave the theaters are doing well and at the Alhambra "The Bing Boys" are putting up a record. There are several new bits of business but the general idea is unchanged, and from the start when they find a statue of Venus has been by mistake erected in the local market place instead of the effigy of some dear old boy, right up to the very end there is not a weak moment. One very clever turn is Lester's impersonation of the "music hall impersonator" when with his table of wigs and hats he shows you "people you have never seen but have heard of often" and proceeds to skit Mr. Condy of "Condy's Fluid," Mr. Keating of "Keating's Powder" and the brothers Hope of "Hope Brothers." The song "If I were the only girl and you were the only boy" still goes as strong as ever.

• • •

Writing from Flanders this week a friend tells me they are having very hot weather and as he puts it "we're following on the lines of the Dirty Shirts and are doing all our fighting in our shirt sleeves." He also, in reply to a maiden Aunt's letter saying "how horrified he will be to hear so and so is dead" says "nothing after this war will horrify me. Every day we see death and learn to value it at its exact face value—which is considerably under the price which, at the moment, I am prepared to pay for a Bass."

• • •

The account given by the German wireless of the destruction of London by Zepps is so much "bilge." So near have they been to London that for months we have only known there has been an air raid when we read about it next morning in the papers.

The 'Growth'

"I 'spect they refused Jim cos o' that growth at the back of 'is nose."

"Growth? 'E never mentioned no growth to me."

"No. 'E called it 'is fice."—*Passing Show.*

Admiral Dewey Shows Big Gain In Navy

'Facts and Figures Tell Their Own Story,' He Declares As He Names Various Evidence of Progress Made In Recent Years

By George Creel

For two years and more the United States Navy has been the subject of discussion as bitter as it is confused. The disputes between pacifists and militarists, between Democrats and Republicans, have resulted in a babel, and out of it all have come prejudices that do not care to bother with facts.

It is a situation packed with menace. Not only is it the case that national confidence and national self-respect are being undermined, but ignorance and hate make it impossible for wise decisions to be rendered. Nothing is more imperative than that such a situation be ended.

The people of the United States are entitled to the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. What is slander and what is fact? Is the navy bill honest and adequate or a dose of "eye wash"? Has Secretary Daniels "demorafized"? Is he a faithful public servant, worthy of support, or a joke?

These questions may not be answered by any member of the Wilson administration, or by any member of Congress, or by any office seeker, or by "magazine experts" writing to suit editorial preconceptions. Not only is absolute and exact knowledge required but he who speaks authoritatively must be free from the slightest suspicion of political bias or personal prejudice.

One man only measures up to these specifications. That man is Admiral Dewey. He has been in the navy of the United States since 1854, serving through two wars. Since 1902 he has been head of the general board, passing upon naval defects, naval needs and naval plans. No administration has power to hurt him. By law he is exempted from the usual retirement provisions, and if he does decide to retire it will be of his own volition and at full pay. No partisan quarrel has ever had power to drag him from his height.

Aside from these qualifications, he is loved of the American people as few men have ever been loved. In a day when there is much talk of Americanism, he stands as one who has risked his life for it, and who has devoted that life to giving richer, finer meanings to the word.

I found him at Atlantic City, in a great windswept room that looked over the sea. His hair had whitened, but otherwise he is but little changed by the years that have passed since the wonderful day he returned from Manila to hear the shouts of a nation. The same clear, steadfast eyes, the same tremendous simplicity, the same faith in America!

Tells of Navy's Growth

Speaking slowly, but never hesitatingly, for three long hours he considered the United States navy, past, present and future; world war, world peace, national ideals and national destiny. Only in his first answers, when an evident indignation gripped him, did he depart from the tone of one trying to pick his words in the interest of understanding.

"The attacks that have been made upon the navy," he said, "are as false as many of them are shameful. It is not a junk heap. There is no demoralization. Both in material and personnel we are more efficient today than ever before. Our ships are as good as any, our officers are as good as any, and our enlisted men are the finest in the world.

"It is true that we have not enough ships or enough men. But navies are not built in a day. It was between 1906 and 1909 that Germany passed us and that we commenced to lose rank as a naval power. This is in no sense a criticism of administrations. Congress, after all, expresses public sentiment in large degree, and the reason we dropped was because the people wanted the drop. The recommendations of the general board went unheeded because they were not backed up by public opinion. Until 1914, people were thinking in terms of world peace. It is different today, and it is today that should concern us."

He walked over to his desk, and taking up a copy of the Senate Navy bill, spread it before him. For a moment, as if to measure his words, he tapped it with a big, brown forefinger, and then he said:

"This is the best bill ever passed by either house of any Congress. It takes the five-year program of the general board and changes it into a three-year program. It will restore us to second place, and entitle the United States to meet on equal terms any power in the world, save one."

I asked him then for a consideration of the bill, or, rather, some such analysis as would permit a civilian to do a little thinking for himself. Patiently enough he went over each item:

"Four battleships at once, and six more within three years." Now he was firmly on his own ground, his words came like bullets. "The great clash at the mouth of the Skagerrack gave a test to every theory. As a result, naval authorities are now agreed that the battleship is still the principal reliance of navies. As never before, it is proved that victory or defeat rests with the dreadnaught.

Cruisers Eyes For Fleet

"Four battle cruisers at once, and two more within three years. This will remedy one of our chief weaknesses. Nothing is more necessary than an adequate information service to provide early and continuous intelligence of an enemy's movements. This is the function of the battle cruiser. Also, in addition to speed and endurance, she has great offensive power, so that, if called upon, she can fight for information and break through a hostile screen. Aside from offering security and information to the main body of battleships, the battle cruiser can be used to protect sea routes, both military and commercial, and can aid the battleships in general action by taking up a favorable torpedo position where speed and heavy guns will be effective. The Skagerrack proves conclusively however, that the battle cruiser cannot give and take with dreadnaughts.

"Scout cruisers four, and six more to come. More eyes for the fleet. Absolutely necessary."

After placing a matter of fact "O. K." on the three fuel ships, the two ammunition ships, the hospital ship, a repair ship and a transport, also the two gunboats and various tenders, he moved to the submarines.

"Like the battle cruiser," he said, "the submarine has been permitted to gain a very exaggerated value. It is, of course, a most useful auxiliary whose importance will no doubt increase, but at present there is no evidence that it will become supreme. The bill provides for nine fleet submarines, three coast submarines, 800 ton type, and fifty-five submarines, smaller type, provisions that are in line with the recommendations of the General Board.

"A feature of the Skagerrack engagement," he continued, "was the convincing demonstration of the usefulness of the destroyer. These tiny ships, primarily designed to serve the purpose of a screen, to be outriders for the big ships, have been regarded as incapable of attacking first-class ships in the day time. Under cover of darkness or fog the destroyers were intended to creep in on the dreadnaughts, fire their torpedoes and then dash for safety. The German destroyers descended upon the British fleet in broad daylight and the destroyers of both fleets played an important part in the fighting. We feel that the bill's provision for fifty destroyers is amply justified. "So!" He turned in the chair and clapped his hands together. "It is a bill that gives us strength, and best of all, a bill that gives us balance. A great Navy and truly proportioned!"

"Granting all that", I said, "but what about the need of it?" As carefully and fairly as possible, I presented the feeling of many people in many Western and Middle West States—a feeling that this expenditure of millions on the Navy was a departure from American traditions, a hysterical surrender to the madness that has laid hold on kings. His fine head nodded appreciation of every point, but at the end he spread wide his hands in a sweeping gesture of dissent.

No Militarist

"I know that I am not a militarist," he said. "Those who have never seen war, or who have only played at war, may talk in terms of jingoism, but men who know what war is and what war does, are the last in the world to approach it in any swashbuckling fashion. I hope the day will come when peace and justice rule the world, but that day is not yet here. Not all our idealism can brush away facts. If we are to dwell in peace, we must be able to protect that peace."

He walked to the open window and pointed to the shining stretches of the sea. "Look at our coast line! From Maine to the Canal; from the Canal to Alaska! Russia has had to maintain

(Continued on Page 7)

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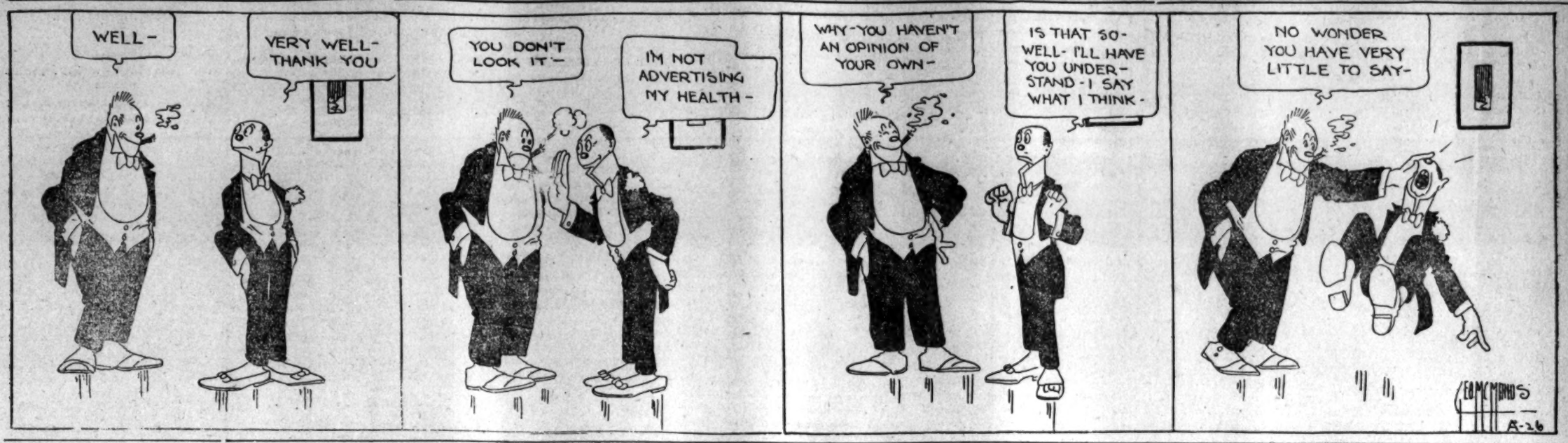
Bringing Up Father — By George McManus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VERY WELL- THANK YOU
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NO WONDER YOU HAVE VERY LITTLE TO SAY-
GEO MCMANUS
A-26

Admiral Dewey Shows Big Gain in Navy

(Continued from Page 6)

two distinct fleets, one in the Baltic, one in the Black Sea. Our problem is much the same. We cannot be said to have met our defensive needs until we are able to maintain a fleet in the Pacific Ocean as well as in the Atlantic. Our geography, the immensity of our coast line, join to make the Senate Navy bill a minimum requirement. No no!" he exclaimed, "we must accept conditions as we find them, although this does not mean that we are to give up hope of changing the conditions."

"Given this increase," he declared, "given the ships and men that this bill provides, and the United States, as never before, will be a peace power, able at all times to protect and to advance its standards. Every cent appropriated by this bill is payment on an insurance policy."

"How about men?"

"We now have 55,000 and the bill authorizes 74,500."

"Can you get them?"

"I don't think there is a doubt of it. The Navy today offers as fine a chance for the American youth to fit himself for life as any other department of endeavor."

Charges of Demoralization Bosh

"Tell me, Admiral Dewey," and I braced myself for the momentous question: "Has Secretary Daniels demoralized the navy?"

"Bosh!" The exclamation was one of disgust and indignation. "Facts and figures tell their own story. The navy was five thousand short of the number of enlisted men allowed by law; over six thousand have been added although more rigid examinations have forced the rejection of five out of every six. Only fifty-two per cent of honorably discharged seamen were re-enlisting. For more than a year about ninety per cent have re-enlisted. Desertions have been cut in half and discipline has been improved to an extent that has permitted the restoration of a prison ship and a disciplinary barracks to normal uses. No, sir; the navy is not demoralized and those who make the charge are guilty of falsehood and misrepresentations."

"Did Secretary Daniels ever issue an order for officers and men to mess together, only withdrawing the order when informed that it might bring whites and blacks to the same table?"

"Slanderous. No such order was ever heard of."

It had been my purpose to take up with Admiral Dewey every one of the small things alleged against Secretary Daniels—every one of the petty charges that press and magazines have used to prejudice people against the navy head. It proved impossible. It would have been like talking gutter gossip with St. Paul.

"How about officers?' I asked.

"Officers, like navies, are not made in a day." I could see his relief at getting away from mud. "When the present administration took charge, it found that the law providing for the appointment of two midshipmen at Annapolis by each member of congress had been permitted to lapse. This law was extended, and the present Congress, upon the recommendation of the Secretary, has provided for three additional midshipmen to each congressman. This makes 531 additional appointments immediately available. There is also the law that opens the Naval Academy to fifteen enlisted men each year, provided, of course, they measure up to the mental, moral and physical standards."

"Is that a good idea?"

"It is more than a good idea." For a second I saw Admiral Dewey as he must have looked on the bridge at Manila bay. "It is democracy. Eighteen years ago, when this matter first came up, I took a stand that has never changed. I said then that the navy could not afford to be the one department of American activity in which a boy could not rise from the bottom to the top. I say it now. This is the United States, not an old world monarchy."

Endorses Ship Schools

"The same thing goes for the ship schools," he continued, emphatically. "Education is our solid rock. Not only do the schools make better citizens, but they make better sailors. We want our youngsters trained in intelligence as well as in hands, so that if officers go, the ship can still be fought. No, sir!" he exclaimed. Opening the door of promotion to the enlisted man—giving him an elementary, technical or industrial education, as may be deemed fittest—are American policies."

"What about the famous drinking order?"

"A good thing." His answer was instant. "There was some feeling about it at first, because the papers made fun of it, and there was also an attempt to make it appear that Secretary Daniels was charging officers with intemperance. I think that the feeling has disappeared completely. Every railroad, every great corporation, has long had an ironclad rule forbidding men to drink while on duty. Isn't a ship as important as a locomotive? Practically every European power has copied the order, by the way."

"And marksmanship?" Is it true that our gunners can't hit the side of a barn?"

Before answering he pawed over some papers on his desk, and pulled out a report of some kind.

"Here are some facts," he smiled. "From 1909 on we did go down, owing to the discontinuance of elementary practice. But we've pulled up. Admiral Fletcher, reporting on the 1915 target practice, says: 'It is believed that the scores recorded are higher than ever before in the open sea.' The recent practices were held at ranges of 16,000, 17,000 and 18,000 yards, which are even longer than the longest ranges at which firing has occurred in the European war. About ten out of twenty shots would have hit an enemy ship at 18,000 yards. Do you know," he said, almost confidentially, "I believe our boys are the best gunners in the world."

"Tell me, Admiral Dewey, what is all this clamor about the navy needing a general staff?"

He laughed.

"I don't know," he said. "I've tried to pin them down, but not one has ever been able to make clear just what it was that he wanted. Down in their hearts, I suppose they want a small, select body to have entire charge of the navy. Well, they'll never get it and they shouldn't get it."

"You believe then that the Secretary of the Navy should be a civilian?"

"Absolutely. He represents the people, and the closer he is to the people, the better. Same thing with the powers of Congress. I can conceive of no greater madness than to put the navy in the power of a naval group, or the army in the hands of soldiers alone. As a matter of course, we would look at things only from our own professional point of view. The whole democratic balance would be destroyed."

"How would you have the professionals figure?

The General Board

"Just as now. The General Board. It is made up of twelve picked men. There duties are entirely advisory, but they have the widest possible sweep. We pass on navy needs, recommend types and number of vessels, suggest increases in personnel, in a word we are the expert advisers of the Secretary and Congress. The Admiralty War Staff of Great Britain, organized in 1912, is a copy of the American plan. So is the Admiral's Staff, sometimes called the General Staff, of the German Navy. If anything, neither body has duties so comprehensive as our General Board.

"Here!" His eye caught a clipping tucked away under some papers on the desk. "This thing was in the back of my head all the time we were talking about the alleged demoralization of the Navy. Put that in."

What he handed me was an article by Hector Bywater, the famous English naval expert, written for a British journal after a careful study of the American Navy. I glanced it over and saw this paragraph marked:

"It need hardly be said that the political head of the United States Navy possesses infinitely more power than the civilian First Lord in Great Britain. And there is every indication that Mr. Daniels has been using his power to the utmost. His friends say he has accomplished wonders; his enemies, who are very many, declare that his personal fads and prejudices have undermined the morale of the naval personnel and made the service a laughing stock. But this charge is not borne out by the evidence. Those best qualified to speak assert that the last four years have witnessed a remarkable all-round improvement in the quality of the personnel. Thanks to the Secretary's drastic order shortly after he came into office, intemperance has disappeared from the navy, and although the drink prohibition excited ridicule and bitter opposition at the start, the majority of naval officers now agree that it has had a most beneficial effect on efficiency and discipline. The American bluejacket of the present day is a most admirable type, and a positive revelation to any one who knew the old-times of ten or fifteen years ago. He is fed, berthed, and cared for in a way that astonishes those who are acquainted with the best European standards. Extraordinary pains are taken with his professional and general education. The amount of head work he is called upon to get through may seem exaggerated and unnecessary to European critics, but the result certainly appears to justify the system."

"Do you stand for that?" I asked, looking up after reading the paragraph aloud.

Last Few Years Wonderful Ones

"I would be dishonest if I didn't," he answered gravely. "As I told you, I have been in the Navy since 1854. Against the slanders that have been heaped upon the service that I love, I want to say again that never in my knowledge has the material and personnel been so efficient. The last few years have been very wonderful years for the United States Navy."

For an hour he swept through a record of amazing achievement, rarely pausing to look at his notes, never letting down for a second. The invention and installation of anti-aircraft guns, the utilization of the discarded Navy Yard at Pensacola as an aeronautic station and training school; the creation of a definite division of mining and mine sweeping; the re-organization of the radio service and the use of wireless telephony; the increase of the Navy's powder output from 3,000,000 to 6,000,000 pounds a year; the installation of electric propulsion on the three new battleships; radio equipment for submarines, the unprecedented increase in the Navy's stores of ammunition; the new emphasis put upon the War College with its study of strategy; experiments with submarines and aircraft; so it went on until I give up the attempt to follow.

"This is more than I have talked for years," he said at last, rising to his feet and holding out his hand. "But I want the people of the United States to know that it is all right with the Navy. There is no demoralization, no lack of discipline, no absence of enthusiasm. The Navy has never failed America. It will not fail."

As I went away I stepped more proudly than at any other time in my whole life. I had shaken the hand of Admiral George Dewey.

Some Tomato Dishes

Baked Tomatoes

Choose small, ripe, well-shaped tomatoes. Cut off the blossom end, scoop out the pulp carefully, sprinkle the inside of the shell with salt, and drain for a few moments upside down. Cover bottom of shell with a tablespoonful of seasoned bread crumbs, break into this a fresh egg, sprinkle with salt and pepper, and place in a hot oven until the egg is set. In another dish, bake a mixture made of the tomato pulp, one beaten egg, some chopped celery, and bread crumbs. Season with pepper, butter, and salt, and just before serving, lay a spoonful on top of the baked egg.

Broiled Tomatoes

Slice large fresh tomatoes, sprinkle with salt and pepper, dip in bread crumbs, spread with butter, and broil. Serve immediately.

Tomatoes a La Verrey

Take some raw, ripe tomatoes, slice them very thinly and season them with a little salad oil and tarragon vinegar; place a slice on a little plate, first cutting it through into four pieces.

Tomatoes Lyonnaise

Peel half a dozen firm tomatoes, and cut into eighths. Peel and chop rather coarsely two Bermuda onions, or use one small Spanish onion. Put the latter in a frying pan with one large tablespoonful of butter, and cook very slowly, stirring occasionally, until the onion begins to change color. Add the tomatoes and a high seasoning of salt and pepper; draw the pan forward, and cook more rapidly for about 20 minutes, or until the tomatoes are quite tender. And a half-cupful of strong beef stock, and simmer for five minutes longer. Sprinkle in one tablespoonful of finely chopped parsley, and turn into a serving dish.

Tomatoes Portugaise

Peel and thinly slice two mild onions. Peel and cut into quarters a quart of small, firm tomatoes. Put together in a saucepan, cover, and cook slowly for 20 minutes, shaking occasionally to prevent sticking. Add one pint of thickened beef gravy and a high seasoning of salt and pepper. Cook 15 minutes longer, add one pint of hot boiled rice, stir carefully for a moment, and send to the table with an extra bowl of the gravy.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, September 25, 1916.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollar Bank's buying rate 74⅝=Tls. 1.34 @ 72.1=$1.85

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rate:	71.825
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1926
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate, @ 3-1⅛—Tls.	6.46
Exch. @ 72.1—Mex	8.96
Peking Bar	339
Native Interest	.07

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	32¾d.
Bank rate of discount	6%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London ....Fr.	27.88
Ex., N. Y. on London .....$	476/16
Consols ..... £	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	3-1⅛
London	Demand	3-1/16
India	T.T.	229¾
Paris	T.T.	431½
Paris	Demand	432
New York	T.T.	73⅝
New York	Demand	73¾
Hongkong	T.T.	70¾
Japan	T.T.	69⅛
Batavia	T.T.	178

Bank's Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	3-2/16
London	4 m-s. Docy.	3-2/16
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	3-2/16
London	6 m-s. Docy.	3-2/16
Paris	4 m-s.	446½
New York	⅝ .4 m-s.	76⅝

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR SEPTEMBER

	61—Hk. Tls.	2.06
Hk. Tls.	1—Francs	4.72
" "	1—Marks†	3.66
Gold $	1—Hk. Tls.	1.25
Hk. Tls.	1—Yen	1.57
" "	1—Rupees	2.08
" "	1—Roubles	2.40
" "	1—Mex. $	1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, September 25, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Shanghai Cotton Tls. 99.00
Dominions Tls. 16.00
Kamuntings Tls. 9.00
Kota Bahroes Tls. 13.50
Samagagas Tls. 1.30
Samagagas Tls. 1.27½
Semambus Tls. 1.92½
Shanghai Serembans Tls. 1.30
Sungei Duri Tls. 14.00
Bukits Tls. 6.00
Kowloon Wharf H.K. $84.00
Sua Manggis Tls. 7.00
Langkats Tls. 25.50
Consolidated Tls. 4.10
Anglo-Javas Tls. 13.25

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, September 25, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Race Club Debs. Tls. 91.00 cash
Tebongs Tls. 28.50 cash
Pahangs Tls. 1.95 cash
Karangs Tls. 17.00 cash
Shanghai Docks Tls. 81.00 cash
Dominions Tls. 16.00 cash
Dominions Tls. 16.25 cash
Padangs Tls. 17.25 cash
Kotas Tls. 14.00 October
Langkats Tls. 25.50 cash
Bukits Tls. 6.00 cash
Java Consolidated Tls. 23.25 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls. 13.55 October

Direct

Chemors Tls. 2.15 cash
Senawangs Tls. 19.25 cash
Dominions Tls. 17.00 October
Dominions Tls. 16.35 cash
Sua Manggis Tls. 7.00 cash
Kroewoeks Tls. 20.75

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service

London, September 22.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were:—

Consols 2½% for a/c	$69½
Cheques on London at Paris	Frs. 27.88
T.T. on London at New York	$4.76½
Bar Silver (Spot)	32¾d.
Market rate of Discount...	5⅝%
Cotton; Egyptian F. G. F..	13.65d.
Cotton; M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal	7.15d.
Cotton; Mid-American Spot	9.62d.
Plantation Rubber October (paid)	2s. 5d.
Indian Tea	9d.
Ceylon Tea	9d.

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 20 years.

102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, September 23.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex:

Spot: 2s. 5d., paid.

November to December: 2s. 5⅛d., paid.

Tendency of Market: quiet.

Last Quotation, London, Sept. 22:

Spot: 2s. 4⅞d., paid.

November to December: 2s. 5d., buyers.

Tendency of Market: steady.

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, September 22.—Today's metal prices were:—

	£	s.	d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f. o. b.	116	0	0
American Electrolytic Copper	136	10	0
Lead L. B. c. i. f. per ton.	Nominal.		
Soft Lead "Spanish" f. o. b.	30	0	0
Quicksilver Second Hand.	17	15	0
Tinplates i. c. w. per case (Nominal)	31	0	0
Muntz Metal London or Liverpool	15½d.		
Standard Tin (Cash).....	171	2	6
Standard Tin (3 months).	171	12	6
Spelter (ordy soft).....	50	10	0
Galvanized Sheets	26	5	0

SUNGEI DURI DIVIDEND

Messrs. Meyer and Measor, secretaries and general managers of the Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Ltd. advise that the balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account of that company for the year ended June 20, 1916 was Tls. 81,321.27 which includes Tls. 19,000 brought forward from last year. After deducting the sum of Tls 20,000—the amount of dividend paid on June 20, 1916—there remains the sum of Tls 61,321.27 which the Directors recommend should be dealt with as follows:—

To pay a Final Dividend of 50 Tael Cents per share Making a total of Tael 1 for the year ..... Tls.	20,000.00
To write off Development Account	16,718.89
To write off Building and Furniture	5,786.97
To write off Rubber Factory and Stores	2,088.31
To write off Plant and Machinery	310.03
To write off Bullocks and Carts	142.00
To write off Wells and Water Supply	19.69
To carry Forward to next year's Account	16,255.38
	61,321.27

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers, 10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

Incorporated under the Hongkong Ordinances.

Subscribed Capital. . . Tls. 500,000,00
Paid Up Capital. . . . Tls. 50,000,00

A British Company

Issuing all forms of Life, Endowment and Annuity Polices at current rates.

Assurance Fund (31-3-'15) Tls. 9,069,647.72

Assurances in force exceed Tls. 31,700,000-00

Head Office—SHANGHAI

Agencies throughout Asia.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.....	$745
Chartered.....	£52.
Russo-Asiatic.....	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy.....	3½ S.
Cathay, pref.....	6 S.
Marine Insurances	
Canton.....	$400
North China.....	155 B.
Union of Canton....	$945.
Yangtsze.....	$255 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire.....	$154 B.
Hongkong Fire.....	$385 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref....	Tls. 122½ B.
Indo--China Def.....	
"Shell".....	109s S.
Shanghai Tug.....	Tls. 17½ B.
Shanghai Tug.....	Tls. 50.
Kochien.....	Tls. 20 B.
Mining	
Kaiping.....	Tls. 10½.
Oriental Cons.....	39s. 6d.
Philippine.....	Tls. 1.05.
Raub.....	Tls. 2½.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock.....	Tls. 130½ B.
Shanghai Dock.....	$80 B.
New Eng. Works....	Tls. 10¼ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf.....	Tls. 83 B.
Hongkong Wharf....	$84 Sa.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land..	Tls. 95 B.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land.....	Tls. 91 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3.
Central Stores.....	$8½ B.
China Realty (ord.).	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.).	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo.....	Tls. 150
E-wo Pref.....	Tls. 107 B
International.....	Tls. 77½ B.
International Pref...	Tls. 75 B.
Laou-kung-mow.....	Tls. 61 B.
Oriental.....	Tls. 41 B.
Shanghai Cotton.....	Tls. 99 Sa.
Kung Yik.....	Tls. 14¼
Yangtszepoo.....	Tls. 5¼ B.
Yangtszepoo Pref....	Tls. 101 B.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y...	$95 N.
Butler Tile.....	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill....	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar.....	Tls. 112 B.
Green Island.....	Tls. 10.20 B.
Langkats.....	Tls. 25 B.
Major Bros.....	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra...	Tls. 157½ B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz.....	Tls. 16 B.
Llewellyn.....	$60.
Lane, Crawford.....	$98.
Moutrie.....	$35.
Watson.....	Tls. 7 B.
Weeks.....	Tls. 18 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma.....	Tls. 16 S.
Amherst.....	Tls. 1.10 B.
Anglo-Java.....	Tls. 13¼ B.
Anglo-Dutch.....	Tls. 6.90 S.
Ayer Tawah.....	Tls. 41 B.
Batu Anam 1913....	Tls. 1.90 B.
Bukit Toh Alang....	Tls. 6 B.
Bute.....	Tls. 1.95 B.
Chemor United.....	Tls. 2.15 B.
Chempedak.....	Tls. 17
Cheng.....	Tls. 4 B.
Consolidated.....	Tls. 4.10 B.
Dominion.....	Tls. 16 B.
Gula Kalumpong....	Tls. 10½
Java Consolidated....	Tls. 23 B.
Kamunting.....	Tls. 9 Sa.
Kapala.....	Tls. 1.10 B.
Kapayang.....	Tls. 33 B.
Karan.....	Tls. 15½
Kota Bahroes.....	Tls. 13½ B.
Kroewoek Java.....	Tls. 20½ B.
Padang.....	Tls. 17.
Pengkalan Durian....	Tls. 12
Permata.....	Tls. 5¾
Repah.....	Tls. 1.65 B.
Samagagas.....	Tls. 1.30 Sa.
Seekee.....	Tls. 10 B.
Semambu.....	Tls. 1.95 B.
Senawang.....	Tls. 19½
Shanghai Klebang....	Tls. 1.20 B.
Shanghai Malay.....	Tls. 8½ B.
S'hai Malay-Pref....	Tls. 15 S
Shanghai Pahang....	Tls. 1.90 Sa.
Sungala.....	Tls. 1.60
Sungei Duri.....	Tls. 14 Sa.
Sua Manggis.....	Tls. 7 B.
S'hai Kelantan.....	Tls. 1.05 B.
Shanghai Seremban..	Tls. 1.30 Sa.
Taiping.....	Tls. 3
Tanah Merah.....	Tls. 1.30 S.
Tebong.....	Tls. 28 B.
Ulobri.....	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe.....	Tls. 8 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber..	Tls. 110 B.
Culty Dairy.....	Tls. 11
S'hai Elec. and Asb..	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams.....	Tls. 89 B.
Shanghai Gas.....	Tls. 24 B.
Horse Bazaar.....	Tls. 30.
Shanghai Mercury...	Tls. 39.
S'hai Telephone.....	Tls. 90 S.
S'hai Waterworks...	Tls. 250 B.

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 398.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for September 23 was 118 tons, and for September 24, 116 tons."

LORRAINE'S WEALTH GERMANS' STRENGTH

Grip On Mines Gave Kaiser Power To Withstand Foes, Says Engeraud

GIVES AMAZING FIGURES

To Repair Bismarck's Mistake Of '71 'One Of Chief Causes of War'

London, August 20.—Ferdinand Engeraud has written an informative article on what Lorraine means to Germany, more particularly from the point of view of its great mineral wealth. He lays stress upon the material wealth of Alsace and Lorraine and points out that it is only since the war that France has realized that it is the soil of the lost provinces which has made Germany's fortune.

He declares that the possession of Lorraine has been the strength of Germany, that it is from there she derives her metallurgical supremacy, the cause of her political hegemony, and that it is in direct consequence of her grip on the few miles of Lorriane soil taken in 1871 and of those other mining districts now occupied by her in Belgium and northern France that she has so far been able to hold her own against a world of foes.

M. Engeraud says:

"A few figures will make the matter plain. In 1913 out of 28,607,000 tons of iron ore extracted from German territory 21,135,000 came from the Lorriane mines alone. On May 20, 1915, representatives of the great industrial and agricultural associations of Germany, when explaining to the Chancellor that since the beginning of hostilities it was the iron ore of Lorraine which provided nearly 80 per cent of the manufactured iron of the empire, declared that 'were the mining operations in Lorraine to receive any setback the war would be half lost thereby.

Wealth in Little Corner

"We actually did not know in France, and we have only learned the fact through Germany, that from our frontier line. Longwy-Briey, we could dominate with our guns nearly the whole of the mine fields of Lorraine. For it is in the narrow sector comprised between the Franco-Luxemburg frontier and the River Orne—a quadrilateral of from fifteen to twenty miles long by three to five miles broad—that the Germans have concentrated their mining works, the mines to the south of the Orne being neglected.

"It is from this little corner of Lorraine that the German colossus draws his strength, the raw material for his metallurgical enterprises, the best weapon to assure his hegemony—and we ignored it completely. To be fair one must admit that when Germans took over Lorraine in 1871 they ignored it too.

"The ferruginous basin of Lorraine starts from the slopes of the Moselle and runs toward the west. The ore is of two kinds, diluvial ore found in lodes and oolitic ore, popularly known as 'fersforts' and phosphoric 'minettes.' In 1870 metallurgists held the first named only to be marketable; it was richer in iron, free of phosphor, and, lying near the surface, easier to work. But it was comparatively rare, and phosphoric 'minettes,' found by deep mining toward the west, were supposed to be worthless. Yet this formed the greater part of the strata.

Luckily Overlooked Briey

"Thus it came about that in 1871 the German General Staff and the engineers charged with setting the new frontier seized eagerly the most celebrated mines of 'fersforts,' that is to say the surface mines to the north and east; the others they passed over. It is owing to this lucky mistake of theirs that we still possess the mines of Briey. Nevertheless the great future of this region might have been foreseen, and any man discarding professional blinkers must have known it already had been scientifically demonstrated that these ores could be dephosphorized and that the experiments of the laboratory must inevitably lead to practical metallurgical results.

"This is exactly what happened after the war of 1870. In the year 1876 a young Englishman, Sidney Gilchrist Thomas, junior clerk at Marlborough street police court, discovered a method for dephosphorizing pig iron, and the discovery proved to be one of the greatest economic revolutions in history. For France it was more fortunate than a great victory, giving a hitherto unsuspected value not only to the ores of French Lorraine but also to those of Normandy of the west.

"France in the matter of metallurgy has always shown herself indifferent and short sighted. She failed to draw from Thomas's discovery the profits she should have drawn Germany, on the contrary, rose to it at once and has derived immense wealth from its application to her iron ores. It is, in fact, the Thomas process, invented after the annexation of the iron basin of Lorraine, which has allowed German metallurgy to attain its formidable predominance.

Amazing Tonnage

"From 744,000 tons in 1875 the extraction of Lorraine ores rose in 1913 to 21,136,000 tons. Iron smelting rose from 2,500,000 tons in 1880 to 19,000,000 in 1913, and steel smeltings from 800,000 tons rose to 19,000,000 tons. Of these 19,000,000 tons of ore more than 12,000,000 tons were produced by the Thomas process, and of the 19,000,000 tons of steel 11,000,000 tons came from the Thomas converter.

"To produce this huge output Germany exploited the Lorraine iron ores relentlessly. Up to 1903 she was able to obtain all she required from them, and the amount of ore she had to import was very small. But from 1903 onward the situation changed entirely. The figures for Lorraine ores remained almost stationary, while those for ores brought from foreign sources jumped to fantastic heights. From 4,000,000 tons they became in 1913 14,000,000 tons.

"The German metallurgists were now buying from other nations one-third of the ore they required. Worse still, they had observed during the preceding ten years a steady deterioration in their Lorraine ores, while those across the frontier at Briey had a ferruginous value four or five points higher. They recognized with dismay Bismarck's mistake in 1871 and the great opportunity lost to them. Every year as their need of iron ore increased the thought of this mistake weighed more heavily upon them.

"As we know now, thanks to the notorious petition addressed to Bethmann-Hollweg clamoring for permanent annexation of all conquered territory, the reparation of the above error was one of the chief ends if not the first cause of the present war. They claim all the iron mines of Briey, promising themselves similar profits from these as they have already gained from those on the German side of the frontier."

Unclaimed Cablegrams

Eastern Extension Co.

Aug. 15th—Wynaendts Telegraphe-restante; Davonsplatz.

Sept. 5th—Robert Baldwin, Astor House; Barcelona.

12th—Arbel; Colombo.

18th—Else Hinne, Astor House; Bombay.

19th—Mesdames Arntzen Borgersew, Astor House; Bangkok.

22nd—Liukinom, Taishing Silk Store; Hongkong.

Great Northern Telegraph Co.

Aug. 7th—Union; Tsingtau.

14th—Sawler Astor; Hongkong.

30th — Fungtah, Southmarket; Hongkong.

30th—Singlee; Kobe.

Sept. 1st—Sugiyama, Tokiwa Hotel; Hongkong.

4th — Tongsangfai Dahonchan, Somyoungking Qu; Hongkong.

8th—Chuaongyong, St. John's University; Hongkong.

17th—Schechter, Palace Hotel; Odessa.

19th—Schechter, Palace Hotel; Petrograd.

20th—Great Eastern Dispensary; Kobe.

21st—Wetzed, Astor House; Boston.

22nd—Abdulmajid Mohamed Sadikoff, Bourkara.

23rd—Schechter, Palace Hotel; Odessa.

LONDON 'UPSIDE DOWN'

Everything Undergoes Change by Reason of the War

London, August 15.—August usually marks the end of the London season, when society folk hie themselves to sea and moor and take the waters at the fashionable resorts. This year, of course, there has been no reason in the real sense of the term, and society misses Cowes week and the Continental spa.

The metropolis is fuller than ever before at this time of year. Twenty-five theaters, opera houses and variety theaters are open and new plays are coming on. A daily paper has disappeared but, on the other hand, two Sunday papers have arrived and are flourishing in war conditions. The fashion papers come out as usual and vast quantities of American fashion papers and fiction journals come over to solace the multitudes. Sport is restricted to small racing meetings and cricket matches between soldiers.

But there are drastic changes in the surface life of London. Some days the streets seem a part of Australia, another day they are Canadian or South African, again they seem to be part of the Highlands of Scotland, or Lancashire or Yorkshire.

The licensing laws have been so altered that every day is a Sunday to the thirsty man. The bus conductors have "joined up" and have been replaced by young women of a new and unplaceable type. Motor wagons of the great dry goods stores are also mostly driven by women. Woman has come into her own.

YU MING EXECUTED

Peking, Sept. 23.—Yu Ming, who had been a Brigadier General of the People's Army at Choutsien, in Shantung, and who declared the independence of Kiangyin some time ago, while travelling southward by the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, is reported to have been arrested at Pukow by the soldiers of General Chang Hsun's army and sent to Hsuchowfu, where he was illegally executed.

News Brevities

Friends of Mr. Chalmers Graham, who is well known throughout the Far East as the representative of the Valvoline Oil Co., will be glad to hear that he is now well along the road to recovery after having undergone a series of critical operations. He was attacked by blood-poison and lost successively a toe, then the foot and finally the leg up to the knee. He sends word that he expects to revisit the Far East in the near future. He is now at his home in Palo Alto, Cal.

* * *

Mr. W. S. Fleming, of Messrs. Fleming and Davies, accompanied by Mrs. Fleming, returned Sunday on the s.s. Empress of Asia from a vacation spent in America.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Sutterle returned on the s.s. Empress of Asia Sunday from a trip to Japan.

* * *

Mr. Thomas F. Cobbs, Manager of the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd., accompanied by his bride, who was Miss Mary Robertson of St. Paul, Minn., returned to Shanghai on the new Pacific Mail liner Ecuador yesterday. Their marriage took place in Japan last month.

* * *

Among the passengers who arrived here yesterday on the S. M. R. s.s. Sakaki Maru were:—Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Holliday, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Forster and child, Mrs. H. E. Morris and child, Miss A. Ackerman. Mr. J. R. Arnhold, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Girardet and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. H. Moore and 2 chilren, Mr. and Mrs. Liddell and child, Mrs. H. S. Honigsberg and child, and Mr. F. R. Vida.

* * *

The following were among those arriving here by the R. M. s.s. Empress of Asia from Japan:—Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Benjamin, Misses Benjamin, Mr. M. Greenfield, Mrs. W. F. Barkley, Mrs. T. F. Barkley, Mr. E. H. Dunning, Mrs. and Master Hilton Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Kadoorie, Masters Kadoorie, Mr. J. Meyer, Mrs. E. Nissim, Miss P. Nissim, Mr. S. Souter, and Mr. W. S. Jackson.

* * *

A son has been born to Dr. and Mrs. Paul S. Reinsch at Peking. Dr. Reinsch is the American minister.

* * *

Word has been received here that Lieut. B. R. Jackson, formerly on the staff of the Asiatic Petroleum Co., has been killed in action.

* * *

Mr. F. C. R. Keed has been elected chairman of the British Municipal Council in Hankow in place of Mr. H. C. Pearce who has resigned. Mr. N. S. Brown was elected vice-chairman.

* * *

Two sailors from the American schooner William Nottingham were arraigned before Judge C. S. Lobingier in the U. S. Court yesterday on the charge of assaulting Capt. W. H. Meyers. They were sentenced to thirty days in jail.

* * *

The Empress of Asia and the Empress of Japan arrived in Woosung Sunday afternoon one half day late. The Asia came from Japan and the Japan came from Hongkong, en route to America. The Japan had a rough voyage, having encountered the typhoon on Friday and Saturday.

* * *

A riot occurred in the Dah Wu Dai, the Hankow Road Chinese theater, Sunday afternoon, following the failure of the star performer to appear in a special act. The price of admission had been raised for the special act. The audience threw chairs upon the stage. The curtain was lowered as the crowds fought their way to the street.

* * *

Judge Richard Campbell of the Court of First Instance in the Philippines who has recently been offered a seat on the Supreme Bench of the Philippines is a visitor in Shanghai. He departs tomorrow morning for Peking and from there will visit Korea before starting for Yokohama where he intends to board the s.s. Empress of Asia for America. Judge Campbell's home is in New York and he will spend most of his visit there and in Washington, returning probably in February. Mr. W. H. Babbitt who is in charge of the Filipino emigration movement to the Hawaiian Islands is accompanying Judge Campbell.

* * *

Hon. Manuel Quezon, delegate to the United States Congress from the Philippine Islands, is returning to Manila from Washington after an absence of almost a year from the Far East. Mr. Quezon passed through Shanghai Sunday on the s.s. Empress of Asia. It is understood that, acting under the new Philippines Law, Mr. Quezon intends to become a candidate for the Philippines Senate, and in case of his election, which is a foregone conclusion if he runs, he will be made President of the senate.

Wedding

Barton-Roberts

The marriage of Miss Mabel Blanche Roberts and Mr. Fred Barton, both of Shanghai, was solemnized on September 18 in the presence of Mr. Henry B. Hitchcock, the U. S. Vice-Consul in Nagasaki. Mrs. Barton was granted a divorce from Mr. M. H. Newman, formerly proprietor of the Astor Roof Garden theater, in the United States Court for China on September 13. She was also allowed to resume her maiden name. Mrs. Barton's home is in Detroit and Mr. Barton comes from Miles City, Mont.

'ECUADOR,' P. M. LINER, HERE ON MAIDEN TRIP

Trouble With White Stewards Only Incident Of Voyage

NEW AND PALATIAL VESSEL

Return of U. S. Flag to Pacific Passenger Travel Hailed With Delight

The flag of the Pacific Mail line has re-appeared in Chinese waters after an absence of eight months when the s.s. Ecuador arrived at Woosung late Sunday night. The steamer is under the command of Captain A. W. Nelson, for thirty years in the service of the Pacific Mail. She brought 120 first cabin and 175 steerage passengers on her maiden trip.

The Ecuador is the first ship carrying the American flag to come into the East since the passage of the Seaman's Law last November. She is manned entirely by white men with the exception of six Chinese stokers. The American stewards on board gave trouble throughout the voyage. Several of them left the ship at Honolulu and refused to return. Others quit at Yokohama. They will be replaced by Chinese upon the boat's arrival at Hongkong.

Captain Nelson ventured the statement yesterday that it would be impossible to carry passengers with white stewards. It is expected that some special ruling will necessarily be made concerning stewards to comply with the requirements of the Seaman's Law.

The Ecuador was met at Woosung by Mr. R. C. Morton, agent for China of the Pacific Mail. She will sail this afternoon for Hongkong. The tender will leave at 3 o'clock and it is expected that many residents of Shanghai will go to Woosung to inspect her. The boat, and her two sister ships, the Venezuela and the Colombia, are said to be three of the most palatial passenger ships afloat. Steam heating and electric lights are installed throughout the ship. The cabins are fitted with beds instead of bunks.

The Venezuela and the Colombia will sail soon from San Francisco on their maiden voyages. They will be augmented soon by two larger ships which are now under construction. The return of the flag to the Pacific service is hailed with satisfaction in the States and by Americans throughout the East and the Orient. Concerning the continuance of the service Mr. George J. Baldwin, the president of the company, issued the following statement recently from New York:

"It became impossible for American capital to operate ships on the Pacific Ocean under the American flag in normal times, partly due to the cost of construction of American vessels, but principally because of the increased operating costs over those of other nations," said Mr. Baldwin. "If the Seamen's bill is left unmodified, and the Alexander shipping bill should become a law without material modification, then this condition of affairs will again prevail in normal times.

"No-one can clearly foresee the future of the shipping business after the war, but we are such firm believers in the necessity of an American mercantile marine that we desire to do everything in our power to assist in its creation. We believe the time must soon come when our lawmakers will realize the necessity for considering facts instead of theories in regard to American shipping, and will stand ready to encourage American capital to go into it.

"In common with everyone else, we saw this need when the Pacific Mail Steamship Company was sold by the former owners. We know that during the existence of the present abnormal freight rates these ships could be profitably operated, and having bought them we propose to continue their operation as long as this may prove profitable, believing that such revision of our laws will be made as will enable us to continue permanently the only trans-Pacific line operating under the American flag."

1,500 More Captives Claimed by Russians

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, September 24.—The official communique issued today reported stubborn fighting at various places from the Pripiat to the Rumanian frontier. The enemy are strongly resisting our advance on the Upper Sereth. We repelled all counter-attacks and captured 1,500 prisoners.

An earlier communique reported: On Friday, south-west of Lake Narotch, we repulsed massed attacks made by the enemy which were interspersed with gas attacks. South-east of Baranovitchi, the enemy also liberated gas.

South-west of Giumichan, we broke through a fortified position, capturing some ammunition and stores. We burned the latter, owing to our inability to carry them away.

In the Black Sea, we sank three steamers and several sailing-vessels loaded with coal.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,866,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
32 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Feet Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F.M.S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bankok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo	Yokohama	

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000
Reserve Fund 22,000,000
Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the ..Chinese Government ... 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,733,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe General pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Gerenale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Chanchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan-chendze)	Hongkong	Tsingtau
	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny (Dairen)	o-A	

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES:
J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital $200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. Chen,
General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Tales at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cen. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cen. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered, Pass Books must will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ..... Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ..... „ 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 20,800,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Singapore
Changchun	Lyons	Sydney
Dalny	Mukden	Sinanfu
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Harbin	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hongkong	New York	Tokio
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up .....U.S. $3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits 3,628,688.77
U.S. $6,878,988.77

Branches at:

Bombay	Hongkong	Singapore
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Tientsin
Cebu	Manila	Yokohama
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Peking
Hankow	Panama	Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Bank is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO, SANTOS, SAO PAULO.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Guilds. 55,000,000 (about £4,603,666)
Reserve Fund—
Guilds. 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Bankers:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaya	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG,
Acting Agent.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital... Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital .....H. $2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital .....H. $1,357,850
Reserve Fund .....H. $70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN,
Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH.
Acting Manager.
7 Nanking Road.
9753

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies In China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
5559.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on September 19, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	„	14-16
Mandarin	„	30-50
Mackerel	„	20-25
Pomfret	„	20-25
Salmon	„	none
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	20-30
Whitebait	„	none
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	„	40-80
Eggs	per doz.	16-20
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	50-$1
Hare	„	none
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	18-20
Plover	„	none
Quail	„	18-20
Snipe	„	16-18
Turkey	„ per lb.	45-50
Teal	each	20-25
Wild Duck	„	35-40
Wild Geese	„	none
Woodcock	„	none
Wild Pigeon	„	none
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	10-15
Apricots	„	none
Bananas	„	5-6
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	10-12
Figs	per doz.	3-5
Grapes	per lb.	12-16
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	none
Peaches	„	15-20
Persimmons	„	5-7
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	per lb.	none
Pumeloes	each	10-15
Pears	per lb.	8-15
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	8-10
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	4-6
Asparagus	per doz.	15-25
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	„	4-5
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	3-5
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Carrots	each	2-3
Cauliflower	each	none
Egg Plant	per lb.	4-5
French Beans	per lb.	5-6
Green Corn	each	2-3
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	50-80
Onions	per lb.	2-3
Peas	„	none
Potatoes	per pic.	$1.40-1.60
Parsnips	per lb.	2-3
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	5-6
Tomatoes	„	3-5
Turnips	per bunch	none
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.40
Rice	per 200 lb.	$8.20
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.90
Bran	„	$2.25
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 9.50
Stove Coal	„	Tls. 16.00
Firewood	per 60 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER.

∵ ∴ AMUSEMENTS ∴ ∵

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for September 27th and 28th

"THE RED CIRCLE"

A wonderful Pathe Serial of Heredity, Romance and Humanity, featuring Ruth Roland and Frank Mayo, assisted by an excellent cast.

Produced by Balboa Company.
In 14 Episodes of Two Parts each.
TONIGHT 3rd and 4th Episodes, entitled: TONIGHT
"Twenty Years Ago" and "In Strange Attire"
FOUR REELS

PATHE'S FRENCH GAZETTE
Depicting latest events of interest

"ZIZI"
After the Comedy by Lucien Rosenberg, with the Author in the principal role.
COLONEL HEEZA LIAR
"SOME TOWNS IN TUNIS" "A WAR DOG" "THE CURSE OF A NAME"
Very interesting scenes. Comic Cartoon. L'Ko Comedy

Commencing Friday next **DOLLY BUNCH**
"The Daintiest Singer of Popular Songs"
Specially engaged from San Francisco.

OLYMPIC THEATRE

TONIGHT
Tuesday, Sept. 26th.

New Programme
by the
Kamensky
Company
VAUDEVILLE
and
CINEMA

See Tonight, Tuesday, Sept. 26th
AT T
VICTORIA THEATRE

The 13th, 14th and 15th Episodes
OF THE
"MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY"

LAST 3 NIGHTS
OF
MISS KITTY RAYNER
AND
MISS MABELLE
In New Songs and Dances
The Performance starts at 9. p.m.

LYCEUM THEATRE

TWO
GRAND CONCERTS
BY
BOGUMIL SYKORA
The Kubelik of the 'Cello
Assisted by
MRS. POWELL

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4th
AND
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6th

Booking open at Moutrie's

USUAL PRICES.
1164

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

PICTURES
for
Tuesday & Wednesday.

26th and 27th September.

15th and 16th Episodes of
"Million Dollar Mystery."

"The Borrowed Hydroplane"
and
"Drawn into the Quicksand"

"Ham's Harrowing Duel."
Ham & Bud Comedy
and
Keystone Picture
"Curses they remarked,"
very laughable comedy

St. George's Gardens

Bubbling Well

Open-Air Cinema Theatre
Every evening 9.15 p.m.

Change of Programme
Every Tuesday and Friday

For reservation of boxes or seats
Telephone WEST 802

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Oct 5	..	Seattle, Vancouver B.C.	Henrik Ibsen	Br.	Forbes & Co
" 6	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 7	3.00	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 8	noon	Seattle Wash	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 8	P.M.	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
" 16	1.00	Seattle, Wash.	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 20	..	New York via Panama	Tsuyama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov 1	P.M.	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
" 4	5.00	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 4	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 18	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Sept 26	1.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Hirano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 26	10.00*	N'saki, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 28	11.00*	Moji, Kobe Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 28	9.00*	Moji, Kobe	Japan	Br.	David Sassoon
" 29	3.00	Karatzu	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
" 29	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Cordillere	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 30	12.30	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Oct 7	3.00	Nagasaki, Moji etc.	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Oct 1	noon	London via Hongkong etc	Kitano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 2	11.30*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Sardinia	Br.	P. & O.
" 4	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Alcinous	Br.	B. & S.
" 7	A.M.	Marseilles via Suez	Paul Lecat	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 9	D.L.	London via Cape	Demodocus	Br.	B. & S.
" 15	noon	London via Hongkong etc.	Fushimi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 16	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Novara	Br.	P. & O.
" 25	D.L.	London via Cape	Neleus	Br.	B. & S.
" 26		London	Tokuyama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 30	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nore	Br.	P. & O.
Nov 4	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Ajax	Br.	B. & S.
" 8	D.L.	London via Cape	Pyrrhus	Br.	B. & S.
" 15	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Oanfa	Br.	B. & S.
" 15	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenogle	Br.	Glen Line
" 22	D.L.	London via Cape	Ningchow	Br.	B. & S.
Dec 15	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Gleniffer	Br.	Glen Line

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Sept 26	3.00	Manila	Ecuador	Am.	P. M. S. Co.
" 27	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 27	A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Kwangtah	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
" 28	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
" 29	11.30*	Hongkong	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 29	A.M.	Takao, Formosa via Keelung	Keelung maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 1	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Oct 3	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
" 5	5.00	Hongkong	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 11	P.M.	Hongkong	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Nov 1	5.00	Hongkong	China	Am	C. M. S. S. Co

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Sept 26	noon	Newchwang	Chinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
" 26	A. M.	Tientsin via Tsingtao	Joshin maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 26	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
" 26	11.00*	Dalny direct	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M.R.
" 26	9.00*	Haichow	Ichang	Br.	B. & S.
" 27	1.00	Antung	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
" 27	D.L.	Chinwangtao direct	Burrumbeet	Br.	K. M. A.
" 28	A.M.	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinkong	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 24	10.0*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 28	9.00*	Tsingtao	Ono maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 28	10.00*	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Wingsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 29	noon	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 29	3.00	Vladivostock	Simbirsk	Rus.	R. V. F.
" 30	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
Oct 3	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Sept 26	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co
" 26	M.N.	do	Tungting	Brl.	B. & S.
" 26	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 27	M.N.	do	Shansi	Br.	B. & S.
" 27	M.N.	do	Tachi maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 27	M.N.	do	Ningshao	Br.	Geddes & Co
" 27	M.N.	do	Kiangtoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
" 28	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 29	M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 29	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
" 30	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Sept 24	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
Sept 24	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.	NSCW
Sept 25	Cruise	Store Nordiske	596	Dan.	G.-N. T. Co.	
Sept 25	Chinwangtao	Burrumbeet	1561	Br.	K.M.A.	KMAW
Sept 25	Dalny	Sakaki maru	1346	Jap.	S. M. R.	WW
Sept 25	Hongkong	Luchow	1216	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Sept 25	Japan	Fukuju maru	1242	Jap.		
Sept 25		St. Helens				
Sept 25		Unkai maru	1478	Jap.		
Sept 25	Hongkong	Hirano maru	4937	Jap.		
Sept 25	Japan	Ecuador		Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.	
Sept 25	Japan	Kumano maru	3154	Jap.	N.K.K.	WSW
Sept 25	Hankow	Ngankin	1719	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Sept 25	Hankow	Tachi maru	1288	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
Sept 25	Hankow	Ningshao	1920	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSCW
Sept 25	Hankow	Kiangfoo	1468	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Sept 25	Hongkong	Shantung	1568	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Sept 25	Chinwangtao	Vulund	1118	Nor.		
Sept 25		Harold Dollar				

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Sept 24	Swatow, Hongkong	Anhui	1355	Br.	B. & S.
" 24	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Choysang	1424	Br.	J. M. & Co
" 24	Hankow	Juho maru	999	Jap.	M. B. K.
" 24	Liverpool	Knight Companion	4625	Br.	B. & S.
" 24	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	1983	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 24	Hankow	Lienhua	366	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 24	Hankow	Meifoo	406	Am.	S. Oil Co
" 24	Hankow etc.	Nanyang maru	1968	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 24	Hankow etc.	Poyang	1892	Br.	B. & S.
" 24	Milke	Tjimanoek	3510	Dut.	H.-C. T. Co.
" 24	Suminoye	Takaosan maru	1052	ap.	M. B. K.
" 24	Tsingtao	Yusang	1122	Br.	J.M. & Co.
" 25	Hankow etc.	Kiangkwan	1450	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 25	Wakamatsu	Taga maru	1477	Jap.	
" 25		Ningpo	1228	Br.	B. & S.
" 25		Honglee	602	Chi.	Tuck Wo & Co
" 25	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co
" 25	Balikpapan	Utrecht	1084	Dut.	A. P. Co.
" 25	Japan	Sado maru	3626	Jap.	
" 25	Vancouver B. C.	Empress of Japan	222	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 25	Hongkong	Empress of Asia	8883	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 25	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	N.S.N.Co.
" 25	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	B. & S.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Fengyang Maru, Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Tuesday, the 26th instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangfoo, Capt. A. S. Malcolm, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tachi Maru, Captain Y. Matsumoto, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Wednesday, the 27th instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG via MANILA.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer Ecuador, Capt. A. W. Nelson, will be despatched from Woosung on Tuesday, September 26. Tender Victoria, conveying passengers, baggag, mails, etc. will leave Customs jetty at 2.00 p.m. on that date. For further particulars apply to Andersen Meyer and Co., Ltd., Agents, 5 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The Str. Kwangtah, Capt. C. Stewart, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Nippon Maru will leave on Thursday, October 5. The tender convey passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Hsinkong, Capt. Halkett, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration Chartered s.s. Burrumbeet September 27. For Freight or Passage apply to Agents, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration Chartered s.s. Volund September 28. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kwangping September 30. For Freight or Passage apply to Agent, N. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Saturday, October 7. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Saturday, October 7. Passengers booked to all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi left Foochow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The M.M. s.s. Magellan with the French Mail of September 3, left Colombo for Shanghai on Saturday, September 23, and may be expected to arrive at Woosung on Friday, October 13.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Glaucus left Hongkong for Shanghai at 6 a.m. on Sunday, the 24th instant.

The C.M. s.s. Anping left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchang left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Poochi left Wenchow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Koonshing left Chefoo for Shanghai via Weihaiwei at noon on Saturday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kwongsang left Hongkong for Shanghai via Swatow and Foochow on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Esang left Newchwang for Shanghai via Chefoo and Tsingtao at noon on Sunday.

Passengers Departed

Per R.M. s.s. Empress of Asia for Hongkong:—Miss L. W. Tregillus, Mr. W. D. Hopson, Mr. L. J. Sherman, Mrs. J. R. Barry, Mr. Phillip Hyde, Master Sam Hyde, Miss Sarah Bassis, Mrs. Tanny Lazarowitz, Mr. Anderson Y. K. Cheong, Mrs. S. E. Green and 2 children, Mr. F. W. Cawford, Mr. and Mrs. B. Honig, Miss A. Honig, Miss R. Isaacs, Master Allen Pany, Capt. C. Champhon, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Endsled, Miss Endsled, Mr. G. Tobler.

Per R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan for Vancouver:—Mr. A. T. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. E. Hobart, Mr. J. H. McCattney, Mr. S. Schusterowitz, Mr. Robt. F. Stewart, Mr. E. T. Williams, Mr. E. M. Wells, Mr. J. A. Donnelly, Mr. D. Schlee.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangwah for Hankow:—Mr. G. C. Foster, Mr. Theo Hobbie, Miss A. Peavy, Mr. Ramsay, Mrs. McCartney, Sister Beatrice, Mr. and Mrs. Butts, and Mrs. Lindeon, Miss Mathews, Mr. J. Wharton, Mr. and Mrs. Hays, Captain Lyons, Mother Mary, Mr. Abson.

Per I.-C. s.s. Kingsing for Tientsin:—Mr. and Mrs. R. Rowe, Mr. E. Potter, and Mr. C. D. Wilkinson.

Per I.-C. s.s. Choysang for Swatow:—Mr. Ham Kung-fung.

Per I.-C. s.s. Yusang for Newchwang:—Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Fitch, and Mr. C. V. Reeder.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Sept 22		Alex T. Brown		Am.	J. M. & Co.	
Aug 24	Hankow	Albiana		Br.		
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	CMEW
Sept 19	Hakodati	Chinkiang	1292	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
Sept 21	Japan	Fumi maru	1569	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	10 p
Sept 24	Hankow	Hengyang maru	2898	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
Sept 24	Hankow	Hanping	981	Chi.	H.Y.P.I. & Co.	HYPW
Sept 24	Newchwang	Ichang	1228	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
May 23	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
Sept 21	Hankow	Kuling	804	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYB
Sept 21	Wenchow	Kwangchi	1206	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Sept 23	Hongkong	Kwangtah	1536	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Sept 23	Hankow	Kiangwah	2321	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Sept 24	Hankow	Loongwo	2386	Br.	J. M. & Co.	H W
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
Sept 2	Hankow	Meisa	461	Am.	S. Oil Co.	BVI
Sept 13	Port Townsend	Nottingham	1062	Am.	M. B. K.	10 p
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	9 p
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VIII
Aug 17	Chinwangtao	Shinfoo	1323	Br.	K.M.A.	YTPD
Sept 9	Blakely ports	Stimson	605	Am.	J. M. & Co.	USB
Sept 22	Chefoo	Shuntien	1081	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Sept 24	Hankow	Shansi	1228	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
Sept 14	Hankow	Tungting	1264	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
Sept 23	Hankow	Talee maru	1126	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDUW
Sept 23	Hankow	Tseangtah	475	Br.	C. I. & E. L. Co.	CKPW
Sept 10	San Francisco	Wbert L. Smith	710	Am.	J. M. & Co.	USB
Sept 16	Hongkong	Wingsang	1517	Br.	J.M. & Co.	YTPD
Sept 23	Nagasaki	Yamashiro maru	2236	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
W	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am cru.	9215	20	562	Day
B N B	Sept. 19	Cruise	Quiros	Am g-b.	350	2	200	Strait
T P D	Sept. 19	Cruise	Samar	Am g-b.	340	1		
P & O B I	Sept. 16	Cruise	Wilmington	Am g-b.	1397	12	208	Moses

**Flagship, U.S. Asiatic Fleet.
Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief.
The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

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EMPRESS OF RUSSIA..3 Nov — Empress of Japan.....18 Nov.
EMPRESS OF ASIA.. 1 Dec.
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S.S. "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct. 7
,, "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Nov. 4
,, "SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 tons	Dec. 16
,, "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 22

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S. "SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 tons	Oct. 1
,, "NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Oct. 24
,, "KOREA MARU"	18,000 tons	Nov. 19
,, "PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Dec. 9

From Nagasaki to Manila

S.S. "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct. 14
,, "SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 tons	Nov. 26
,, "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 3

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From the Chinese Press

The Sinwanpao reports:—The preliminary agreement for the big loan is as follows:—

1.—It will be called the Reorganisation Loan of 1916.

2.—The total amount of the loan will be $50,000,000.

3.—The use:—To redeem short term loans and to provide funds to disband troops as well as administrative expenses.

4.—The Salt Gabelle will be placed as security.

5.—$20,000,000 will be paid when the loan agreement is completed and the rest will be paid in four instalments and each instalment will not be more than one month each.

6.—The actual payment will be 95 per cent.

7.—The redemption of the principal will be from the 5th year after the agreement is signed.

8.—The British, French, Russian and Japanese financial bankers will represent the Consortium and the Minister of Finance will represent the Chinese Government.

9.—The final agreement will be signed after the Consortium gets the reports of the home market.

10.—Even though the final agreement is not completed yet both sides should not cause any reports detrimental to this agreement.

MECCA PILGRIMAGE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, September 22.—650 Algerian, Moorish and Tunisian pilgrims have arrived in the French lines at Port Said, en route to Mecca. A Mussulman mission despatched by the French Government to the Shereef of Mecca, to express to him the satisfaction of the French Government at the restoration of complete indepenence and security to the Holy Places and to offer presents, has arrived at Jeddah, on board a cruiser.

Cairo, September 23.—The Holy Carpet left for Mecca, yesterday, after an impressive ceremony, at which the Sultan presided and General Sir Archibald Murray was present. Many Egyptian pilgrims are accompanying the Carpet on its journey.

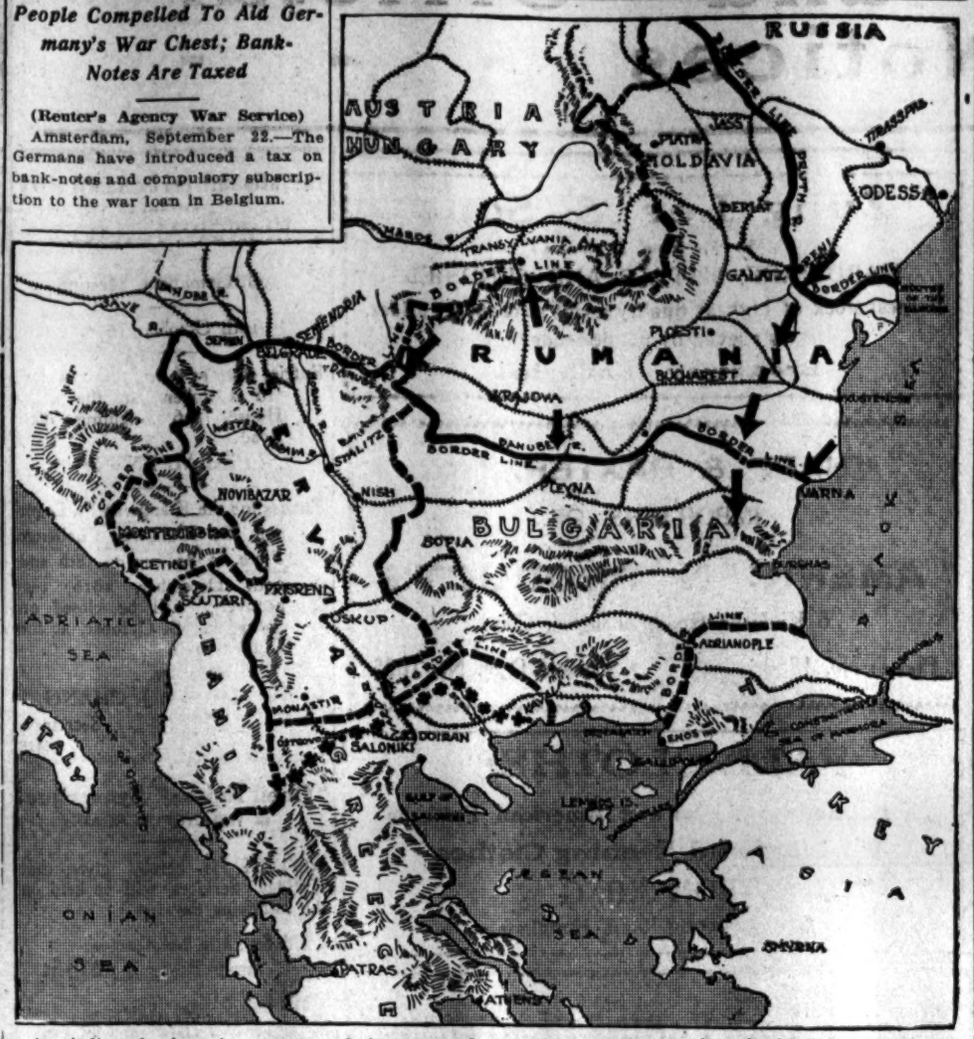
War Loan Subscription Enforced on Belgium

People Compelled To Aid Germany's War Chest; Bank-Notes Are Taxed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 22.—The Germans have introduced a tax on bank-notes and compulsory subscription to the war loan in Belgium.

How Rumania's Entrance Affects War Situa



As indicated by the arrows, Rumania attacked Austria on the South. At the same time Russia is able to cross the narrow strip of Rumanian territory shown at the top of the map and thus strike a new blow at Austria. The series of crosses at the bottom of the map indicate the present battle line in the Macedonia. The Dobrudja is not clearly defined. It is a narrow strip fronting on the Black Sea, bounded on the South by Bulgaria and has been the object of many disputes between the two little countries.

French Socialists Give Support to Government

Declare They Won't Accept Peace Leaving France Mutilated

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, September 22.—The Chamber voted the provisional war credits by 448 votes to 4, after hearing a statement from the unified Socialists supporting the votes of credit because "not a single Socialist will accept a peace leaving France mutilated."

M. Briand, replying to press criticisms of the Salonica Command, paid warm tribute to General Sarrail, who enjoyed the complete confidence of the Government.

ANOTHER SAILOR PRINCE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 22.—Prince George has become a cadet at the Naval College, Osborne.

RAID GERMAN BASES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 23.—Official.—Naval aeroplanes attacked the aerodrome at Westrem today. The results appeared to be highly satisfactory. Reliable reports show that the previous raids on Westrem caused many casualties and considerable damage.

Naval aeroplanes today heavily bombed the aerodromes at Ghistelles and Handzaeme and returned safely.

Launch Services

TODAY

The launch conveying departing passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 o'clock p.m.

The tender Alexandra conveying departing passengers and mails to the P.M. s.s. Ecuador will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 10 a.m.

TOMORROW

The launch conveying departing passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 o'clock p.m.

Siccawei Weather Report

24.—The typhoon of the Eastern Sea seems to progress slowly towards Quelpeart and perhaps to partially fill up on its way; the winds keep to the N.N.W. with intermittent showers in our regions. Very high barometric readings in northern Japan. The typhoon of Luzon advances W.N.W. and threatens the northern part of the China Sea.

25.—Overcast, Misty weather with some drizzle at times. Barometer rising.

Meteorological Readings

Monday, September 25, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg., mm	760 97	761 79
" " inches	29 96	30 03
Variation mm. for 24h	†4 64	†4.41
Variation mm. for 12 h	†2.09	†1.68
Wind { Direction	NW	N
Wind { Kilom per hour	9	12
Wind { Miles	5.6	7 5
Temperature { Cent	20°3	22 4
Temperature { Fahr	68.6	72 3
Humidity: co	98	83
Nebulosity: 8-10	10	10
Rainfall mm	0.6	0.3
Rainfall inches	0.02	0.01

Passengers Arrived

Per K.M.A. s.s. Burrumbeet from Chinwangtao:—Mrs. Clark, Mrs. E. B. Howell, Mrs. Souza, Mrs. Basto and 2 children, Mrs. and Miss Calder, Misses D'Almeida, Souza, Messrs. Blanck, C. Rousse.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro Maru from Japan:—Mr. K. J. Murray, Mrs. S. Mitzkeiwitz, Mrs. M. Grant, Miss C. Lock King, Mr. Pape, Mr. Mishin, Mr. Kitto, Mr. J. Daniel, Mr. C. J. Scott, Mr. F. L. Borgne, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Kent and child, Mrs. and Miss Porter and child, Mrs. T. Takahashi and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. H. Morriss and child, Miss Knight, Miss O. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Blatchford, Mrs. L. Erickson and baby, Mrs. Manson, Mrs. L. McCloskey and baby, Mrs. Grundy, Mrs. C. Blix and baby, Mrs. Surplice, Mrs. N. Bell and three children, Mr. S. Costellae, Mr. J. Campbell, Mrs. J. A. Pearne, Miss M. Pearne, Miss G. Pearne, Master J. Pearne, Master H. Pearne, Master Pearne, Mrs. and Miss Stirling, Master Stirling and Mr. H. Yamasaki.

Per I.-C. s.s. Loongwo from Hankow:—Mrs. de Linde, Mr. W. T. Finch. From Kiukiang:—Mrs. H. P. Sailor.

Per S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru from Dalny:—Mr. and Mrs. C. Holliday, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Pontius and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Foster and child, Mr. and Mrs. N. Momose, Mr. and Mrs. O. Thoresen, Mr. and Mrs. Groffeon, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ricon, Rev. and Mrs. C. S. Chamfnus and child, Mrs. H. E. Morriss and child, Mrs. Walter and child, Mrs. W. Tunder, Miss A. Ackerman, Miss E. Bath, Miss R. MacKenzie, Mr. J. R. Arnold, Mr. H. M. Spence, Mr. A. J. Harger, Mrs. Gershkovitch, Mrs. Sara and child. From Tsingtao:—Mr and Mrs. H. H. Girardet and 2 [illegible]ren, Mr. and Mrs. Moore and [illegible] and Mrs. S. Barker, and ch[illegible]r. and Mrs. Liddell and child, Mrs. H. S. Honigsberg and child, Mrs. Hance and 2 children, Mrs. S. E. Arranger, Mrs. N. Itoh, Miss M. White, Miss J. H. Zwahlen, Miss J. Wickers, Mr. F. E. Taylor, Mr. F. R. Vida, Misses Hill, Mr. M. R. Towell, Mr. G. J. Clements, Mr. E. McIntyre, Mr. E. A. Slee, Mr. D. Leigh, Mr. T. Menrai.

Per R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan from Hongkong:—Mr. C. D. Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Champagne, Miss G. Foisy, Mr. F. Gran, Mr. M. Drevard, Mr. Wwan Yat-tung, Mr. and Mrs. Grundy, Mr. H. Kempt, Mr. E. Potter, Mrs. E. B. Blair, Mrs. Hin Fan and 2 children, Mr. Babbitt, Mr. and Mrs. E. Nordstrom, Miss M. T. Williamson, Mr. M. S. H. Frank, Mr. H. Mok, Mr. Lee Lai-sang, Mr. J. H. Green, Mr. and Mrs. A. Sutcliff, Messrs. B. H. and G. B. Macke, Mr. Chan Tai-loong, Miss Wilkinson. In Transit:—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Van Lear, Miss M. M. Lambert, Mr. A. H. Chew, Mr. A. G. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Harston, Mr. J. Arnold, Miss B. Zeigler, Mr. H. W. Abery, Mr. and Mrs. S. O. Scudder, Mr. P. Bentwell, Mr. A. Bentson, Mr. H. E. Gilmore, Mrs. R. Royer, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Browell, Mr. and Mrs. D. Clark, Mr. W. O. Lumbert, Mr. J. Miller, Miss E. and Master J. Harston, Judge R. Campbell, Mrs. S. and Master F. Wilbur, Mr. E. H. Hespelt, Mr. R. M. Wilbur, Mr. L. O. Hibberd, Mr. O. C. Hansen, Mr. F. L. Wilson, Miss M. C. Royer.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo:—Mr. D. Robinson.

Per C.N. s.s. Luchow from Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Henderson and 2 children, and Mr. Farmer.

Per N.S. s.s. Ningsahao from Hankow:—Miss Agenes Wahrens, Mr. and Mrs. Wahrens, Mr. Eastman, Mr. and Mrs. Denkhaus, and Mrs. Grusmann.

Per C.N. s.s. Ngankin from Hankow:—Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Rogger.

"KOFA"
DISINFECTING FLUID
4 times stronger than Carbolic Acid
½ gallon $ 1.00
1 gallon $ 1.80
Special price for wholesale orders. For Export in Iron drums, if required.
VOELKEL & SCHROEDER A.G.
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
SHANGHAI

Business and Official Notices

Sam Joe & Co.
General Storekeepers, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.
Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers.
"American" fresh fruit always in stock
Prices very moderate
Prompt attention given to all orders
Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.
All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.
A1114 Broadway
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SHANGHAI

M. CHING CHONG
Proprietor, Yeh Mei-Ching
Hardware and Metal Merchants
Government Contractors
Materials of every description for Engineering
Naval and Marine Stores always in stock
Our entire stock is from well-known manufacturers, and our prices are moderate
Sole Agent for
The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.
For further information, please apply to—
66-69 North Soochow Road, Shanghai.
Tel. Gen. office No. 2971
Tel. Pri. office No. 4885

NOTICE
The undersigned beg to announce that they have established a branch office to carry on their American Import and Chinese Export Trade at 8A Peking Road.
Telephone No. 930
American Canned Goods a Specialty
(Head Office)
OVERSEAS TRADING CO., OF CALIFORNIA
268 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.
11082

PRELIMINARY NOTICE !
HILL'S WINTER BAZAAR
Will shortly open at Shanghai, with $50,000 of
New Autumn and Winter Outfitting Goods and Household Linens.
These goods are now being landed ex s.s. "Perseus," "Demodocus" and "Sado Maru."
This Bazaar will afford everyone an opportunity to purchase
New goods at old Prices
Descriptive catalogues will be mailed to local residents shortly.

New French War Loan
THE
BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,
receive subscriptions, at best rates of exchange obtainable, for the "New 5% French War Loan."
Details on application.
11078

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 4 Canton Road

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ = Midnight, 13³⁰ = 1³⁰ p.m.

September 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B. s.	Mail 102. B. s.
2038	838	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2200	1950	1720
2345	1112	635		arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1935	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1658	710
000	1125	650		arr. Tientsin-East dep	1920	1645	700
1910	520	23 0	524	arr. Mukden dep	230		1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1930
725	11 0	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin Central dep.	—	1645	1941
745	1200	—	78	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1911
1133	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1508
1437	1746	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	1048	1158
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	845
7.	‡	—	220	‡	—	‡	8.
810	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1812
1089	223	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	038	—	318	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1315	058	—	318	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1256
1538	316	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	120	1032
1816	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2336	810
9.	‡	—	420	‡	—	‡	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2057
1156	833	—	528	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1953	1442
1204	840	—		dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1422
1357	1153	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	923
1348	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	728

Express 16 B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
	1420		0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.		1410	
2300	1430			dep. Nanking arr.		1415	630
700	2120		193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.		755	2300

Yenchowfu Tsinlingchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line				
940	1330	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	640	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1022	1455	2238	a. Tsaningchow d.	552	1125	1858	638	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	722	1308	1952

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 = train runs on Thursday only. 230 = train runs on Fridays only.

| 300 = on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B = train has buffet car with regular meal service

S = train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s = train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, September, 1916.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	1 Express R	3 Local	5 Slow	7 Coolie Goods	9 Fast R	11 Local	13 NSG Local	15 Night Express R.S.	17 NSG Local
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.55		8.20	9.00	12.50	15.20	5.40	22.00	17.15
Nansiang..			8.56	9.42	13.31	15.55	6.15	—	17.50
Kunshan			9.56	11.04	14.27	16.53		—	
SOOCHOW arr.	9.34		10.52	12.08	14.50	17.53		1.01	
SOOCHOW dep.	9.41		11.08	12.13	14.57	18.13		1.08	
WUSIH .. arr.	10.24		12.11	13.03	15.45	19.33		2.08	
WUSIH .. dep.	10.31		12.21	13.43	15.52	19.41		2.10	
CHANGCHOW arr.	11.13		13.20	14.51	16.33	20.45		3.00	
CHANGCHOW dep.	11.22	6.50	13.42	15.01	16.47			3.10	
TANYANG .. arr.	12.07	8.00	14.57	16.10	17.41			—	
TANYANG .. dep.	12.09	8.03	14.59	16.14	17.43			—	
CHINKIANG arr.	12.43	8.53	15.49	17.08	18.22			4.56	
CHINKIANG dep.	12.52	8.59	15.57	17.13	18.32			5.06	
Nanking Ferry .. arr.	*14.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
NANKING	14.15	10.55	17.50	19.25	20.06			6.50	..

STATIONS.	2 Local	4 Slow	6 Coolie Goods	8 Fast R	10 Express R	12 Local	14 NSG Local	16 Night Express R.S.	18 NSG Local
NANKING .. ..dep.		7.00	7.30	11.15	14.20	15.55		22.00	
Nanking Ferry ..dep.		—	—	—	*14.20	—		—	
CHINKIANG.. arr.		8.57	9.42	12.50	15.51	18.05		0.46	
CHINKIANG.. dep.		9.05	9.52	12.59	16.01	18.25		1.00	
TANYANG .. arr.		9.55	10.43	13.38	16.36	19.16		—	
TANYANG .. dep.		9.57	10.53	13.40	16.38	19.19		—	
CHANGCHOW arr.		11.04	12.11	14.42	17.28	20.30		2.58	
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.20	11.14	12.22	14.52	17.36			3.06	
WUSIH .. arr.	7.24	12.14	13.26	15.43	18.24			4.01	
WUSIH .. dep.	7.31	12.22	13.45	15.53	18.31			4.11	
SOOCHOW .. arr.	8.40	13.25	14.55	16.47	19.21			5.04	
SOOCHOW .. dep.	8.46	13.50	15.08	16.55	19.28			5.12	
Kunshan	9.54	14.57	16.14	17.41	—			—	
Nansiang..	10.53	15.57	17.19	18.26	—		9.46	6.33	18.00
SHANGHAI NORTH.. arr.	11.35	16.30	17.55	18.55	21.30		10.15	7.00	18.35

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47
WOOSUNG FORTS .....dep.	7.00	8.20	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.[illegible]	18.10	19.40	21.30
KIANGWAN	7.[illegible]	8.47	11.12	13.3[illegible]	[illegible]07	16.37	8.2	20.07	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	7.39	8.56	11.20	13.4[illegible]	5.1[illegible]	16.[illegible]	18.45	20.[illegible]	22 05

	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
SHANGHAI NORTH ....dep.	6.20	7.40	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.20	17.25	19.00	20.30
KIANGWAN	6.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	9.16	12.2[illegible]	14.11	15.41	17.46	19.[illegible]	20.41
WOOSUNG FORTS .....arr.	6.5[illegible]	8.15	10.40	12.50	14.35	16.05	18.00	1[illegible]	21 05

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Ex-Press p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South .....dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20
Sung Kiang..... arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.41
Sung Kiang..... dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.50
Ka Shai.....		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29	
Yeh Zah..... arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.58	
Yeh Zah..... dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58	
Chang An	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25	
Hangchow ..... arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40	

STATIONS	1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Ex-press p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8 20	9.25	2.20	3.50
Hangchow ..... arr.		7.44	8.45	9.58	2.35	4.18
Hangchow ..... dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	2.50	4.25
Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	3.41	5.48
Yeh Zah..... arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.06	6.37
Yeh Zah..... dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.08	6.47
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10 09	11.43	2.45	4.35	7.38
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7 40	10.12	11.55	3.01	4.41	
Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.20	3.37	5.01	
Sung Kiang..... arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	5.44	
Sung Kiang..... dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	5.47	
Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.05	6.30	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.50	3.15	6.35
Kon Shang Mun .. arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	2.03	3.28	6.48
Kon Shang Mun .. dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	2.05	3.30	6.50
Hangchow ..... arr	8.13	10.40	12.15	2.15	3.40	7.00
Hangchow ..... dep	8.21				3.50	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.15	

STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 a.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m	23 p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.	9.00				5.10	
Hangchow ..... arr.	9.19				5.30	
Hangchow ..... dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.40	5.40	7.1[illegible]
Kon Shang Mun .. dep.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.50	5.50	7.2[illegible]
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	3.03	6.0[illegible]	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

Business and Official - - - Notices - - -

NEW FRENCH WAR LOAN

5% French Loan "de la Defense Nationale"

PRICE OF ISSUE 88.75%

Date of Redemption 1930 Onward

The list of subscriptions will be opened in Paris from October 5th to 29th

For subscriptions fully paid up price of issue 87.50

Payments by instalments will also be accepted as follows:

Frs. 15 on application
23.75 on 16th December
25.00 on 16th February
25.00 on 16th April

Frs. 88.75

Interest payable quarterly; full interest coupon will be paid on 16th November. The Loan is free from all French taxes.

Holders of "Bons et Obligations de la Defense Nationale" will have the option of converting same into Bonds of the new Loan for their full value.

Subscriptions are now received at

THE
BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE—SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN AND PEKING.

and subscriptions will be telegraphed to Paris free of charge or commission, at especially favorable exchange rates and every facility will be granted to subscribers.

11066 0.29

The Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixth Annual General Meeting will be held at the Offices of the General Managers & Secretaries, No. 4 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 17th October, 1916, at 4.30 p.m. when the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1916, will be presented.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 9th October to 17th October, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MEYER & MEASOR,
General Managers & Secretaries.
Shanghai, 26th September, 1916.

OFFICES TO LET

From 1st October, a flat of eight large rooms or part thereof, in Nanking Road, close to the Bund. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to Box No. 370, care of office of this paper.

BILL SMITH

Bill Smith caught a spider, a funny little thing—
The kind you see running about in the Spring:
But with Foster's Pure Cyder beside her, the spider
Was really quite happy till Bill's cat espied her.

TRY FOSTER'S PURE APPLE CYDER
YOU WILL LIKE IT

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Wine Merchants

THE ULOERI RUBBER CO., LTD

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixth Annual General Meeting will be held at the offices of the General Managers and Secretaries, No. 4 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 3rd October, 1916, at 4.30 p.m. when the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1916, will be presented.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 26th September to the 3rd October, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MEYER & MEASOR,
General Managers and Secretaries.
Shanghai, September 19th, 1916.
11079

LYCEUM THEATRE SHANGHAI

SEPTEMBER
26th, 27th and 28th
are the
LAST 3 NIGHTS
of
WOLSELEY CHARLES'
Renowned Company
THE SCAMPS
at the
Lyceum Theatre

ENTIRE CHANGE
of
PROGRAMME
25th and 27th
Reserve yours Seats now
at
MOUTRIE'S

IF YOU WANT YOUR
PROPERTY
LOOKED AFTER

Your houses or other buildings rented, your rents collected and sent to you each month

SEE
China Realty Co., Ltd.
39 Nanking Road

Zung Lee & Sons

(W. Z. Zee & Sons)
HARDWARE, METALS AND SUNDRIES
Largest stock of highest quality goods at cheapest prices, as proved by public tender
Broadway, Shanghai.

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.

IMPORTERS OF
AMERICAN PRODUCTS
6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China
Phone: No. 1860 Chinese Dept. No. 1625

FALL CLOTHES

New American Styles and American Patterns
Business and Evening Clothes
THOM SHING
G19 Tiendong Road, Hongkew

Watch For Further Particulars

of the

SPECIAL CABARET CONCERT

at the

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

on

Friday and Saturday, Sept. 29th and 30th

ALL MAKES

OF TYPEWRITERS & OFFICE SUPPLIES
SEE OUR STOCK — SEND FOR PRICE LIST
THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION

No. 859

UNCLAIMED CARGO:

The undermentioned Unclaimed Cargo, consisting of Nailed Cases landed at the Customs Jetty from Mail Tenders and detained by the Customs pending application by those concerned, will be examined and disposed of on 1st October next if still unclaimed by that date.

F. S. UNWIN
Commissioner of Customs

Shanghai, 21st September, 1916.
CUSTOM HOUSE

Date of detention.	Baggage Receipt No.	No of packages	Vessel	Marks
21 May, 1911	5876	1	Derfflinger	Mrs. Morrison, S'hai
14 Sept. 1911	3540	1	Buelow	Rev. Martin
,,	3541	1	,,	,, ,,
27 Oct. 1911	3795	1	Siberia	no mark
,,	3796	1	,,	,, ,,
,,	3797	1	,,	,, ,,
,,	3798	1	,,	Chinese Educational Mission
27 Jan. 1912	1501	1	Manchuria	W. Y. C.
,,	1503	1	,,	,,
,,	1504	1	,,	,,
,,	1505	1	,,	,,
,,	1506	1	,,	no mark
11 August, 1912	3630	1	Kleist	Ernst Schluter
7 April, 1914	492	1	Tenyo Maru	(H) Tokio
15 August 1914	2413	1	China	908 PALS Ld S A P Sydney
17 Nov. 1914	130	1	Mongolia	N Y N Y & Co Nagasaki
25 Dec. 1914	3315	1	Korea	Pan Yien Wu
6 Jan. 1916	4343	1	Persia Maru	Julian Munich
No record	4389	1	Buelow	Lehmann
No record	3034	1	No record	Rev. A. E. Dibben, China Missionary Society, S'hai

11104

The International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES

30th Gymkhana Meeting

10th October, 1916.

Entries close at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 3rd October, at the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

SPECIAL ENTRY

Entries for the Kiangwan St. Leger and the Kiangwan Challenge Plate to be run on 18th and 25th December, 1916, respectively, will be closed on Saturday, 7th October, at the Club House.

By order,
Y. J. CHANG,
Secretary.
11118

"Oheil No'sha" Synagogue.

42 WHANGPOO ROAD.

NOTICE is hereby given that Holiday Services will be held on the following days:—

27th Sept. Areb Roshushona—
Evening Prayers at 6.00 p.m.

28th Sept. 1st day—
Morning Prayers at 8.00 a.m.
Evening ,, ,, 6.00 p.m.

29th Sept. 2nd day—
Morning Prayers at 8.00 a.m.
Evening ,, ,, 6.00 p.m.

Visitors are Cordially Invited.

By Order of the Committee.
11119

Mesdames Pronay and Leifman

17 Nanking Road

Beg to announce that they have reopened their tailoring and millinery establishment for ladies.

On October 1, new evening and other dresses will be received from Paris.

A call is solicited.

11034 S. E. O. D.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, 39 Siccawei Road, detached six-roomed residence, moderate rent. China Realty Co., Ltd.
11110 T. F.

NO 65 Route Vallon, near French Park; containing three rooms on ground-floor, four bedrooms, three tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs, lavatories and flush closets, hot water installation, tiled kitchen and pantry, four servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc., from October 1st. Apply to China Realty Co. Ltd.
11098

TRANSLATIONS

ACCURATE TRANSLATIONS from Russian into English, and vice versa, promptly executed by an experienced translator. Moderate charges. Apply to Box 365, THE CHINA PRESS.
11054 S 29

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Flat to let, 2 rooms, with bathroom and boxroom, also front room.
Telephone 3482

8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

No. 11 facing Park. Sitting room and bedroom with bathroom attached Suitable for small family. All home comforts.

TO LET, central and near Bund, two well-furnished, single attic rooms, excellent board and attendance. 'Phone and elevator. Terms $70 monthly. Apply to Box 392, THE CHINA PRESS.
11115

TO LET, from 1st November, furnished flat of 2 or 3 rooms, bath and kitchen, near Race Course. Apply to Box 393, THE CHINA PRESS.
11116 S 26

TWO ROOMS, with some office equipment, to let, at Tls. 30 per month, taxes and water included. Very central. Apply to Box 400, THE CHINA PRESS.
11125 S 28

FURNISHED ROOM to let, with or without board, in private family. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 391, THE CHINA PRESS.
11107 S 30

TO LET, on Range Road, large furnished front room, separate bathroom, immediate occupation, low rent. Apply to Box 389, THE CHINA PRESS.
11101 S 25

TO LET, from 1st October, furnished flat or room, with bathroom attached, with or without board. Moderate price. Apply 9 Boundary Lane, North Szechuen Road Extension.
11080

TO LET, very large room, small room, bathroom and verandah attached. 45 Bubbling Well Road.
11056 O 3

WESTERN DISTRICT, to let 61 Carter Road, superior furnished suite of large sitting-room, bedroom and bathroom attached; also one smaller room. Excellent table, garden, tennis, telephone, tramstation. Terms very moderate.
11097

TO LET, from October 1st, or immediately, large bed and bathroom, nice verandah, pleasant view; stable. Apply to Box 363, THE CHINA PRESS.
11051

TO LET, two well-furnished flats, piano, low rental. Only Britishers and neutrals. Apply No. 8 Ward Road.
11099

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED. A secretary is required by a Shanghai Firm for service in Singapore, or another of the Southern Ports. Good position for the right party. Answer, stating qualifications, previous experience and salary required. Apply to Box 397, THE CHINA PRESS.
11122 S 30

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED, by a young German lady, position as nursery governess for young children. Fond of children and good recommendations. Apply to Box 396, THE CHINA PRESS.
11121 S 28

NEAT and accurate lady stenotypist, with good recommendations, seeks position for October. Apply to Box 387, THE CHINA PRESS.
11102 S 24

POSITION WANTED by a Chinese as godown-keeper, storekeeper or timekeeper: many years' experience in Shanghai. Apply to Box 204, THE CHINA PRESS.
T. F.

LOST

LOST, in the neighborhood of Route Prosper Paris and Avenue Joffre, fox terrier pup, four months old, black head and large spot just above tail, tail cut rather long. Please communicate with telephone West 395. Finder will be rewarded.
11108 S 27

EDUCATIONAL

AUSTRIAN LADY wishes to give lessons in fancy work to girls from 6-14 years, from October 1st. Apply to Box 394, THE CHINA PRESS.
11116 S 26

YOUNG AMERICAN gentleman wishes to take dancing lessons from lady teacher. Communicate with Box 395, THE CHINA PRESS.
11120 O 3

PIANO-LESSONS. Professor Manikus, 1st prize Conservatorium, Amsterdam, is willing to take some more pupils. Moderate terms. Also open at night-time for concerts, dancing. 22A North Szechuen Road, Tel. 4701.
11124 S 28

ENGLISH LESSONS by certificated professional English lady teacher. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 402, THE CHINA PRESS.
11126 O 1

RUSSIAN LESSONS given by an experienced Russian lady teacher. Apply to Box 366, THE CHINA PRESS.
11060 S 26

APARTMENTS WANTED

A YOUNG Persian gentleman, desirous of knowledge English language, seeks large well-furnished room, with bathroom attached, in private English family. Bubbling Well district preferred. Apply to Box 401, THE CHINA PRESS.
11125 S 28

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.
10859 S 30

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES TO LET, 49 Kiangse Road, five rooms from October 1st. China Realty Co., Ltd.
11029 T. F.

Exchange and Mart

WANTED, 12-bore automatic shot-gun and 12-bore double-barrelled hammerless gun. Apply to Box 398, THE CHINA PRESS.
11123 S 28

JAPANESE SHRINE for sale, a beautiful old specimen lacquer, in perfect condition. Apply to Box 383, THE CHINA PRESS.
11093 S 29

WANTED, single or twin-cylinder motor-cycle, with or without side-car. Please apply to Box 399, THE CHINA PRESS.
11123

FOR SALE; One or two English-made motor-cycles, mechanically perfect, brand-new and ready for the road. 3½ h.p. Suitable for single or side-car work: at bargain prices. Apply to Box 388, THE CHINA PRESS.
T. F.